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DETERMINED TO MAKE THE GERMAN ARMY SUPREME IN EUROPE: THE KAISER AMONGST HIS SOLDIERS.

We need hardly say that the world is watching with curiosity and, possibly, some little anxiety Germany's fresh efforts to make her army supreme in Europe, and there are those, even in his own country, who seem to think that the German Emperor is perhaps dangerously zealous in his desire to ensure peace by preparing for war. The moment for proposing a great increase in the German Army has been well chosen. As the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" pointed out

the other day: "This year Germany celebrates the centenary of her liberation from the yoke of Napoleon. . . . It is probably calculated that the wave of patriotism which will be set in motion by the centenary festivities will afford a unique opportunity, for inducing the Reichstag to pass extraordinary military credits." Meanwhile, it is apparent that financial Germany is by no means pleased with the suggested method for raising the necessary £50,000,000 or so.

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THE PANELLED ROOMS OF ROTHERWAS— AMERICA'S SPOIL.

(See Illustrations on another Page.)

THE announcement made by the daily Press that Rotherwas has been purchased by the firm of Charles, in Brook Street, and that the magnificent panelled rooms of the mansion are to be dismantled and transported to America, has caused widespread regret among those who take pride in England's artistic patrimony. Rotherwas, situated about 2½ miles from Hereford, is one of the oldest seats in the United Kingdom. It was mentioned in the Domesday Book (spelt Retrowas), and belonged at that time to Gilbert the son of Tyrold. It was the principal seat of the Bodenham, and it was through the marriage of Roger Bodenham with Isabella, daughter and heiress of Walter de la Barre, that the family obtained this property. The name of George Bodenham first appears in the reign of Henry I.; and in that of Edward I. we find William Bodenham, a descendant, lord of Monington and many other mansions. The right wing of the present house is in stone and brick, and was built by Roger Bodenham early in the sixteenth century, but the main portion of the house was built in 1731 by another Roger Bodenham (who was afterwards knighted), a descendant of the former. The panelings were removed at that time from the old house and set up in the later mansion, and the rooms of the Elizabethan portion of the house were then converted into private chapels with accommodation for the priests, and for the service of the house generally, the Bodenham being a prominent English Catholic family.

Blount, the seventeenth-century historian, describes this house as being "a delicious seat situate near the River Wye, and within two myles of Hereford, abounding with a store of excellent fruit and fertile, arable land, having also a park within less than half a myle of the house. There is a fair parlour full of coats of arms according to the fashion of the age, and over that a whole Dying Room wainscoted with walnut tree, and on the mantel tree of the Chimney twenty-five coats in one achievement. . . . There is also a fair gatehouse of brick, and near that the Chapel now disused, and abundance of out-houses. . . ."

This walnut room to which he refers is wonderful in its delicate workmanship, and has a finely carved mantel and overmantel decorated in polychrome. This overmantel bears four caryatid figures, representing Justice, Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, and in the centre of the overmantel the twenty-five coats of arms in one achievement which Blount refers to. The family arms are of great antiquity, and consist of a fess argent on field azure between three chess rooks, or.

In addition to these two rooms there is another finely panelled oak room with carved arched wainscoting and arched frieze with carved cornice, which is known as the James I. Room. King James was a frequent visitor at Rotherwas, and this room was set aside for his personal use. Blount mentions that after the King's first visit he dismissed his followers with the words, "*Non datur civis adire Rotherwas*" (It is not given to everyone to visit Rotherwas)—substituting Rotherwas for Corinth in quoting the ancient proverb. There are also many other handsomely panelled rooms of the Jacobean and Queen Anne periods, also Queen Anne panelled rooms in acacia, yew-tree, and sycamore. During the Civil War, in 1651, the house was seized by the Parliament, and the Bodenham suffered great misfortunes through their loyalty to the King. The last of the family who occupied this mansion was the late Count Lubinski Bodenham, who died in 1912.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HER SIDE OF THE HOUSE," AT THE ALDWYCH.

IT is no more than a fairy-tale of the smart set that Sir Joseph Becham offers us in the three-act play which its authors, Mr. Lechmere Worrall and Miss Atté Hall, call "Her Side of the House," but it is told with a great deal of prettiness, and it has a delicious little butterfly-girl for heroine. Mewed up for long by her stern old grandmother, Cécile seized with avidity on the prospect of marriage as opening out to her the chance of having a glorious time. She was rich, but only a husband could give her the freedom to seize upon that life of pleasure and gaiety and fun which was her ambition. And happily Lord Arlington, known among his friends as "Chon Chon," was quite content that she should go her way while he went his own. So, to the scandal of her grandam and his uncle, the Duke, they omitted a honeymoon—only lovers had honeymoons—and went straight to London, where they divided Lord Arlington's town house between them, and he visited her side of the house only on sufferance. In this way they settled down in their queer "white marriage," she having a flirtation with her chum, Gerald, while her husband also had his consolation. But soon he began to haunt Cécile's boudoir, and she tempted him once into giving her a kiss. Very charmingly written is the scene of the kiss. Soon also, the lover, Gerald, began to grow serious and rough in his love-making, and goodness knows what might have happened if the Duke and old Mme. de Brieenne had not turned up at Carlton House Terrace to complain about the scandal which the Arlingtons' odd ménage was creating in London Society. There never was quite so ingeniously unconventional a bride as Cécile. But as heroine of a fairy-story she makes a great appeal, especially as represented by Miss Dulce Musgrave. This young actress has a childish voice which is extremely telling and fascinating in all that part of the play which is prior to Cécile's waking to the meaning of passion, but proves a trifle monotonous in the more emotional passages. Nevertheless, she is a real acquisition to the stage, and has abundance of charm. As for Mr. Godfrey Tearle, there could not be a more gracious embodiment than he affords in the rôle of the husband who learns to love his child-wife and love her so self-sacrificingly. Miss Helen Ferfers plays Mme. de Brieenne on the lines of the Marquise of "Caste," and Mr. Spencer Trevor makes the most of the wicked old Duke's witticisms. The fairy-tale was enthusiastically received by its Aldwych first-night audience.

THE GREAT DOMINION: CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT TO 'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.'

BOTH last year and the year before, at about this time—to be exact, on Feb. 18, 1911, and March 9, 1912—we presented our readers with special illustrated supplements dealing with the life and industries of Canada. Those Supplements were both highly appreciated, and we trust that the new one which is to be given with our next issue will meet with equal favour. It is on similar lines to the others, but it is in several ways an improvement on them. For one thing, it has the benefit of our new process of photogravure, in which eight of its pages are reproduced. Then, again, it boasts two pages in colour, consisting of portraits of the Premier and ex-Premier of the Dominion, Mr. Robert L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leaders of the two great parties in Canadian politics. In addition to these exceptional attractions, there are a large number of pages illustrated in black and white. Since our last Supplement dealing with Canada, interest in that country has continued to increase, notably in connection with Naval affairs and Imperial defence, as well as in matters of investment and emigration. We hope that our Supplement may do something to further this great Imperial movement.

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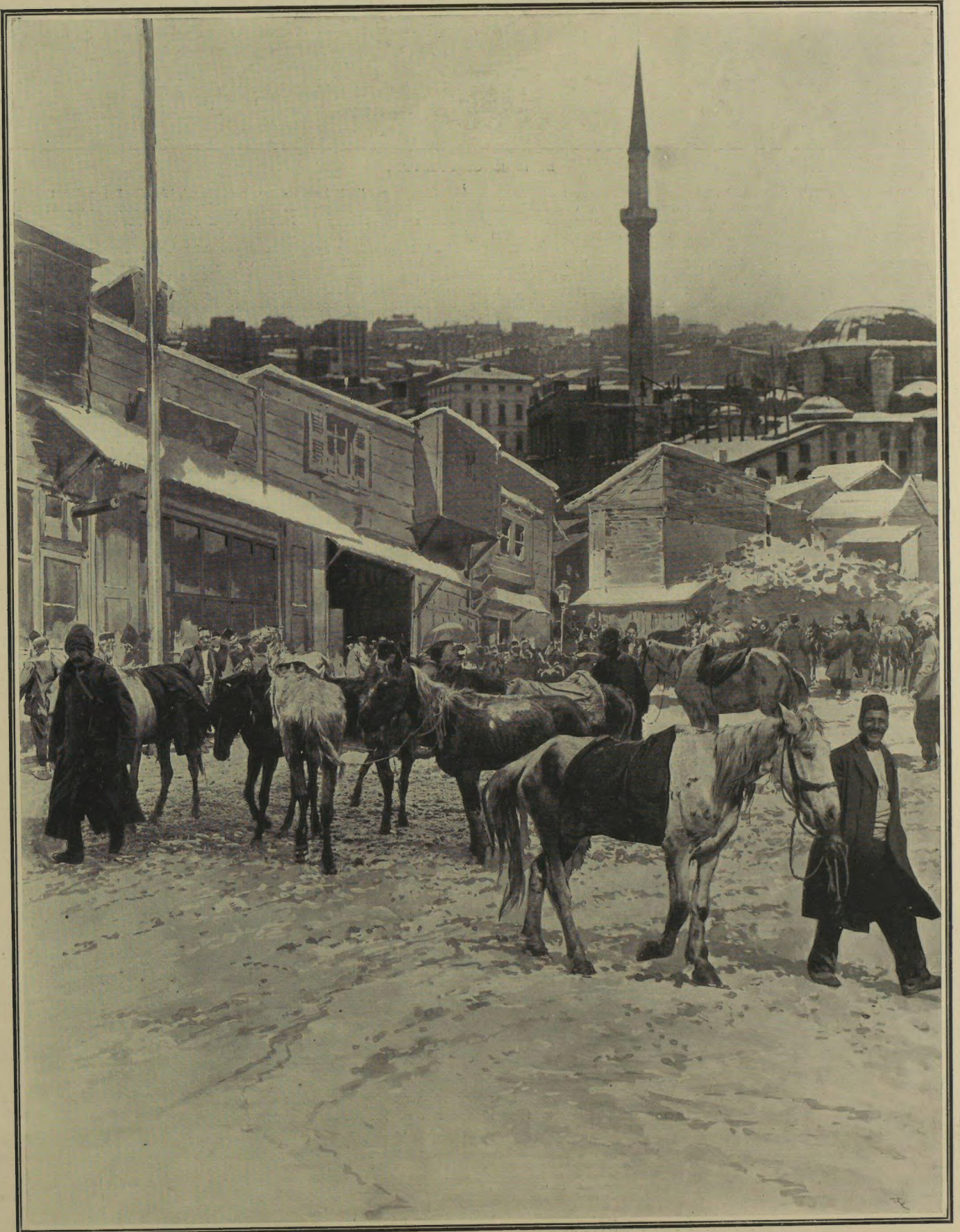
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BROKE IN THE WAR: THE PLIGHT OF HORSES FROM THE FRONT.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



DISCARDED AS UNFIT FOR SERVICE AND SOLD FOR ONE-AND-EIGHTPENCE OR TWO SHILLINGS EACH: HALF-STARVED, WORN-OUT, AILING TURKISH ARMY PACK-HORSES ON SALE IN CONSTANTINOPLE—FOR CARRIER WORK!

Lady Lowther, wife of the British Ambassador to Turkey, is making a special appeal on behalf of the worn-out horses of the Turkish Army, many of which are now back in Constantinople from the front. The plight of the animals is terrible: the majority of them are half-starved and suffering from raw sores and lameness; all are weak. Those which are set aside by the veterinary authorities as incapable of recovering for further army work are sent to the horse-bazaar, near the Fatih Mosque, there to be

sold at prices varying from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. each. The state of the cavalry horses, which seem to have been practically untended when on service, is bad enough; that of the pack-animals is worse, and it is these that are being sold out of the Army. It is understood that the idea of Lady Lowther's appeal is to raise sufficient money to buy, at all events, some of these horses with the hope either of saving them or of being able to give them a merciful end.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHAT is the New Thought? And who thought it? This is a very mysterious matter which has exhausted all my slender talents as an amateur detective. I know I am laying no light burden on myself and my local postman in asking such a question, for the people in movements such as this always assume that you know nothing about the movement, and proceed to tell you all about it on reams and reams of letter-paper. But this is not my difficulty. My difficulty is that I have read what is to be said about the New Thought; I have read columns and columns about it; it is the thought that I cannot find. A new thought is a very rare thing, and it would be a magnificent creature to catch. The only things I can think of that one would really call "new thoughts" would be certain celebrated jokes, certain scientific discoveries, and a few less frequent cases of a really original argument used in an old controversy. As an instance of the first class, I should call Mrs. Todgers's idea of a wooden leg a new thought. As a case of the second, I think Newton's discovery of the Calculus might be called a new thought. As a case of the third, I should give St. Thomas Aquinas's argument for the resurrection of the body, and the objection which M. Poincaré (the mathematician, not his relative, the President) raised against the mere logic of determinism.

I can find nothing of this sort, big or little, light or heavy, about the expositions of the New Thought. I find some old thoughts that are true; and people take them for granted because they are true—as that "sickness and disease are due to failure to understand the laws of life." I find some old thoughts that are also true, but which are so old that many modern people had dropped them merely because they were old—as that the soul can heal the body in a manner commonly called miraculous. Lastly, I find some old thoughts that are not true at all—as that "in the old thought-world, life was regarded as a punishment, the cause of life was sin, the purpose of life was pain and suffering." That has been alleged of Christianity millions of times; but it happens to be a perfectly plain blunder upon a point of fact. But of a new idea, or even a new way of putting an idea, or a new application of an idea, I cannot find a trace. Therefore, I cry aloud, repeating my question: "Who thought the New Thought? And what was it?"

I have before me the exposition of her principles by the lady doctor who is apparently the founder of the sect. The first important statement made about the lady is that she derived no satisfaction from any existing form of religious organisation, because she found, in her own words, "that they kept things between me and God." That is not the New Thought, I hope. Poor Mr. Kensit would be in a dreadful

state about the condition of Latimer's candle if he thought that this particular argument against priestcraft was wholly unfamiliar to the world. What are the Wycliffe preachers doing, that a lady doctor should be left to make this astonishing discovery by herself? Then the paper proceeds to say that she practised as a doctor, and "tested every metaphysical law by scientific work, among her patients." That can't be the New Thought. There is nothing so very new about doctors testing their own opinions upon the patients they are asked to cure. Most of us have

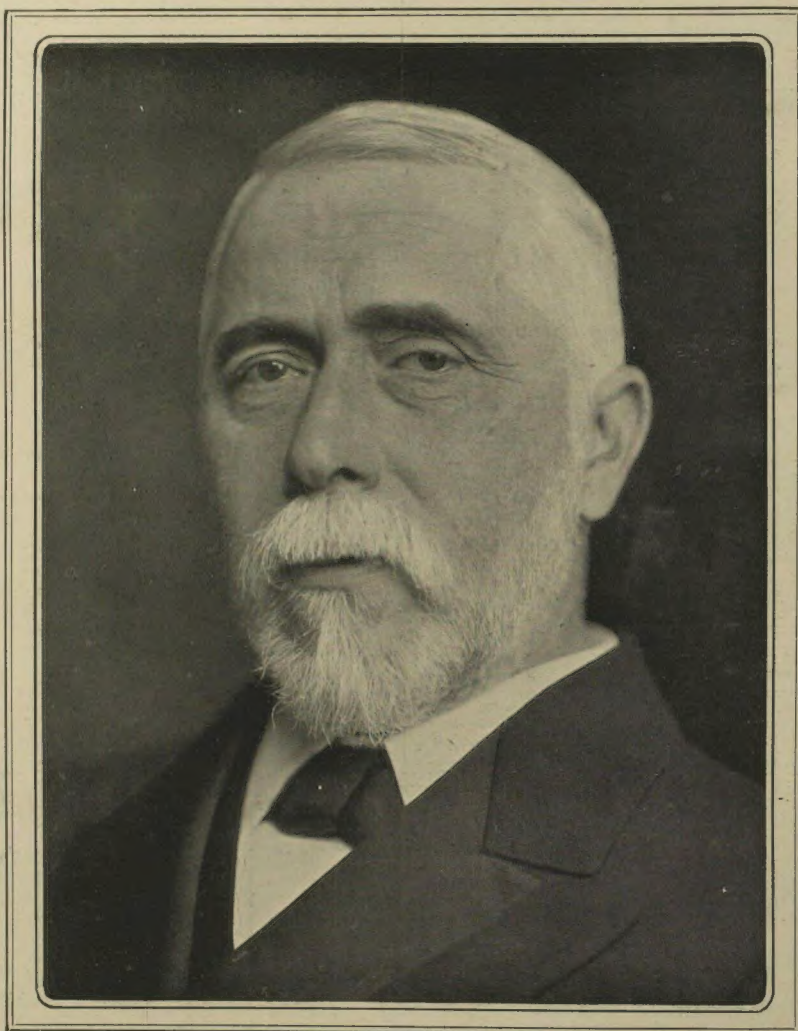
matter, mind, soul, God." I imagine that that is not the New Thought. It is one of the oldest, and, as I think, one of the silliest, of those insane simplifications which seek to escape from the problem of good and evil by merely asserting, without proof, that the problem does not exist. The leader of the New Thought leaves all the metaphysical laws entirely untested in this case. She does not even ask, for instance, how the substance came to have a form, and such a very complicated form. Then we learn that she "began to find that it was possible to heal

the body through the mind, without using drugs." That, as I have said, cannot possibly be the New Thought; it is older than Christianity; it fills the Gospels and the Middle Ages, and was only discouraged on the ground of its being antiquated until it was reasserted by the Christian Scientists and many others. "The New Thought idea of God is that He is good—" but tut, tut! this cannot be the New Thought, surely. The expositor then sets forth a sort of theory of Quietism or submission to all the evil and tyranny of our environment, which is a mirror of ourselves—or, in other words, is pretty much what we deserve. This doctrine disgusts me, but it does not in the least surprise me. Quietism is as old as the hills, and as quiet. The lady then says: "We are not reformers, but we recognise that all reforms are good from the thought-position from which reformers work."

Well, that can't be the New Thought, anyhow. We all knew that thought. We all realised that reforms are good from the thought-position of the politicians who introduce them. Our intellects are just bright enough (as Mr. Charles Hawtreys says in the play) to see that. Whatever reasons Mr. Lloyd George may have had for introducing the Insurance Act, it must have been desirable from his thought-position, or he wouldn't have done it. But if it is equally right for me, from my thought-position, to curse, execrate, vilify, and if possible, destroy the Insurance Act, we can hardly say that the New Thought has brought us much further.

The prophetess proceeds to claim that she can restore to the Church the old power of tongues, healings, and prophecies which were the marvels of its first days. This is not the New Thought; it is not only old, but it is repeated in all lands and ages. I should say that if there is one thing common to all the fierce and mystical

sects that seceded between the age of the Gnostics and the age of the Agnostics, it was precisely this claim to renew the supernatural life of the Apostolic time. Lastly, the prophetess concludes by stating that Mrs. Eddy is quite wrong: which is far from being a New Thought, as far as I am concerned.



Photo, Record Press.

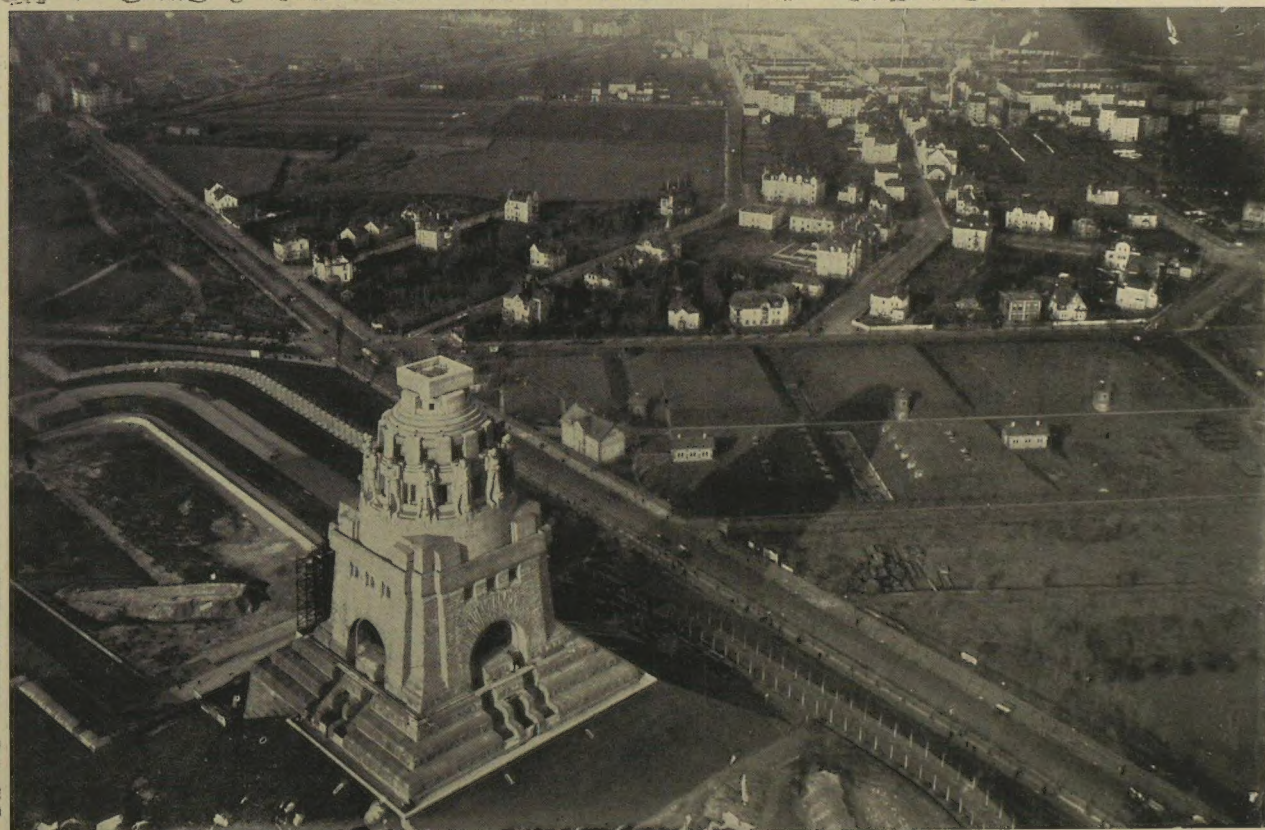
THE MAN WHO DESIGNED FOR THE NAVY 245 WAR-SHIPS WORTH £100,000,000:
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM WHITE, EX-DIRECTOR OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Sir William White, the famous naval architect, was associated with the Navy for over forty years. He was born at Devonport in 1845, and entered the Dockyard as an apprentice at fourteen. He rose rapidly, and for seventeen years (1885 to 1902) he was Director of Naval Construction and Assistant Controller of the Navy. When Sir William White retired, in 1902, owing to ill-health caused by over-work, he had been responsible for the design and building of some 43 battle-ships, 128 armoured or protected cruisers of various classes, and 74 unarmoured or unprotected vessels, not counting destroyers, making a total of 245 ships, at a cost, including armament and ammunition, of quite £100,000,000. On his retirement he was voted a special grant by Parliament. After regaining health he continued to practise his profession, and was concerned in the building of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania." At this time he declined, from motives of loyalty, a most tempting offer from a foreign Government to reorganise its navy. Sir William White received many honours, both in this country and the United States. He was President-elect of the British Association to be held this year at Birmingham. Personally, his charm and generosity made him much beloved.

known a kind of doctor who, in his hunt after a vanishing hypothesis, "tests every metaphysical law"—including the deepest and darkest of all metaphysical laws—the law of How Long Shall We Stand It? The paper proceeds to say that the lady's experiments on her patients "confirmed her belief that there is only one substance, which is given different names—

A SIGN OF OLD-STYLE WAR SEEN FROM AN ENGINE OF NEW-STYLE WAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KUHN.

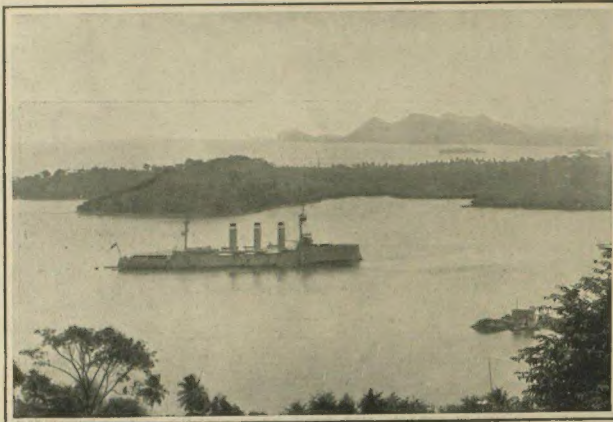


A PEG UPON WHICH TO HANG AN INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY?—THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS MEMORIAL AT LEIPZIG;
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE DIRIGIBLE "HANSA."

With regard to the proposed "non-recurrent" call upon Germany for £50,000,000 or so for her army, it is suggested that those in high places have by no means forgotten that 1913 marks the centenary of the Liberation of Germany, which is to be emphasised later by, amongst other things, the inauguration of the great Leipzig Memorial commemorating the "Battle of the Nations." Indeed, there have been attributed to

the German Emperor the words: "1813 was a year of sacrifice. Let 1913 be the same for everyone; for the times we live in are hardly less grave than those of a hundred years ago." Thus, it would seem, Germany is endeavouring to stimulate patriotism by recalling the doings of those Germans of a century ago who fought successfully against the armies of France, under Napoleon.

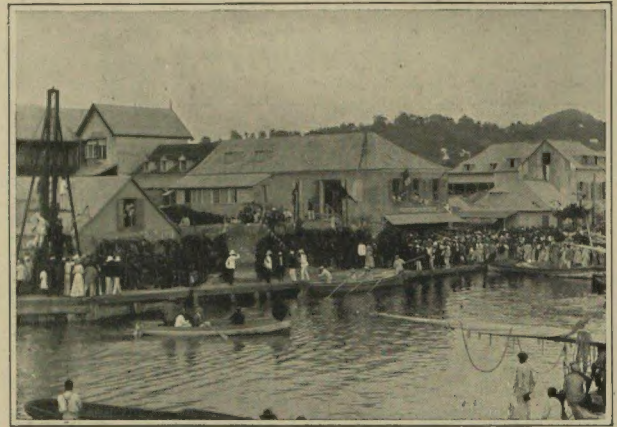
FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo, Myers.

THE CRUISE OF CADET PRINCE ALBERT, H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND" IN THE PORT OF CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.

After the "Cumberland" had arrived at St. Lucia—by the way, flying the quarantine flag, one of her company having died during the voyage—Prince Albert, complying with the desire of the townsfolk, although no official reception was possible, drove round the town in the Governor's carriage. He was received with acclamation. Before that he had been about the town incognito. It is recalled that King George visited St. Lucia on three occasions: in 1880, when he was aboard the "Bechante"; in 1884, when he was a midshipman on the "Canada"; and in 1891, when he was commanding the "Thrush."



Photo, Myers.

THE KING'S SECOND SON IN THE WEST INDIES: THE LANDING OF PRINCE ALBERT AT CASTRIES.



Photo, Scottish Pictorial News Agency.

THOUGHT TO BE THAT OF THE SEAL OF ENGLAND AND SO A CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT: THE SCOTTISH GREAT SEAL—THE OBERSE.

A correspondent informs us that great excitement was caused in Scotland by the statement that the obverse of the Scottish Great Seal was that of the Seal of England, and that a number of Scottish societies and patriots besieged the authorities with demands for an explanation and a change. It now appears that the agitation was unnecessary, for the obverse is not that of the Seal of England, but that of the Seal of Great Britain.—It is reported that the Martelli family, of Florence, have sold Donatello's famous statue of St. John the Baptist, which 'has been in their possession for centuries, to the Italian Government, 400,000 francs being the consideration. It is understood that the work, which is to have place in a Florentine museum, was recently sought by an American millionaire, who offered 3,000,000 francs for it.



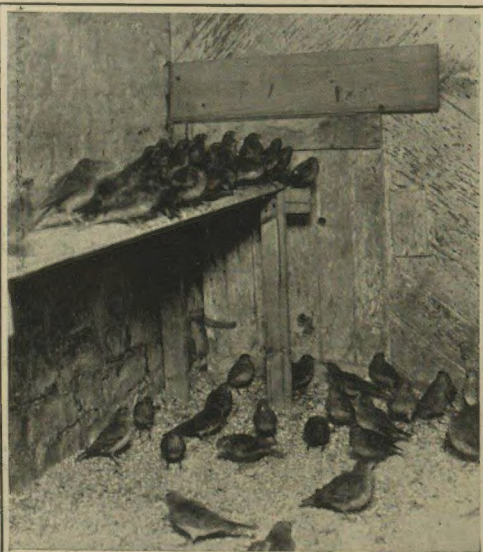
Photo, C.N.

SOLD TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR 400,000 FRANCS: DONATELLO'S ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.



Photo, Scottish Pictorial News Agency.

CAUSE OF A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF UNFOUNDED EXCITEMENT IN SCOTLAND! THE SCOTTISH GREAT SEAL—THE REVERSE.



Photo, London News Agency.

ENGLISH SONGSTERS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND: BIRDS CHOSEN TO EMIGRATE TO CANADA TO PEOPLE FORESTS.

It was arranged that 500 English song-birds, selected by the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, should leave London the other day for Victoria, British Columbia, that they might be set free to build their nests in the forests of Vancouver Island. An aviary was specially constructed for them on the Canadian Pacific steamer "Montcalm," and a car-de-luxe has been reserved for them for the journey across Canada. It was also arranged that there should travel with them an expert whistler, who would keep them in song. The feathered emigrants include larks, robins, tits, goldfinches, and linnets.



Photo, G.P.O.

TO BE CONVEYED TO THEIR CANADIAN HOME IN A SPECIAL AVIARY AND IN A CAR-DE-LUXE: ENGLISH SONG-BIRDS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



DESTROYED BY FIRE THE OTHER DAY: THE TROIZKY CATHEDRAL
AT ST. PETERSBURG, BEFORE THE DISASTER.

The Troizky Cathedral, one of St. Petersburg's thirteen cathedral churches, was recently burnt down; but, fortunately, most of its pictures and other works of art, some of which were by Peter the Great, were saved. It was built by the Empress Marie, 1828-35. Amongst its treasures were a candlestick and wood-carving by Peter the Great.



AFTER THE DISASTER: THE TROIZKY CATHEDRAL AT ST. PETERSBURG,
BURNT DOWN RECENTLY.

Photo, Record Press.



Photo, Partridge.

DESIGNED TO LESSEN THE CAB-WHISTLE
NUISANCE: A TELEPHONE FOR TAXIS, IN
HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON.

There has been so much talk of late of the cab-whistle nuisance that much interest must attach to the experiment illustrated in the first of these two photographs, which shows a telephone, fixed to a lamp-post in High Street, Kensington, for the use of subscribers who, with its aid, can call up taxis from the rank. — On Saturday, March 1, the King went to Queen's Club to witness the Rugby football match between officers of the Navy and officers of the Army. The players were presented to his Majesty before the game started. There were seven international players on each side.

The Navy won by three goals and one try to one goal and one try.



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

PRESENTED TO THE KING BEFORE THEIR MATCH: THE ARMY AND NAVY FIFTEENS FOR THE RUGBY GAME
AT QUEEN'S CLUB.



Photo, Topham.

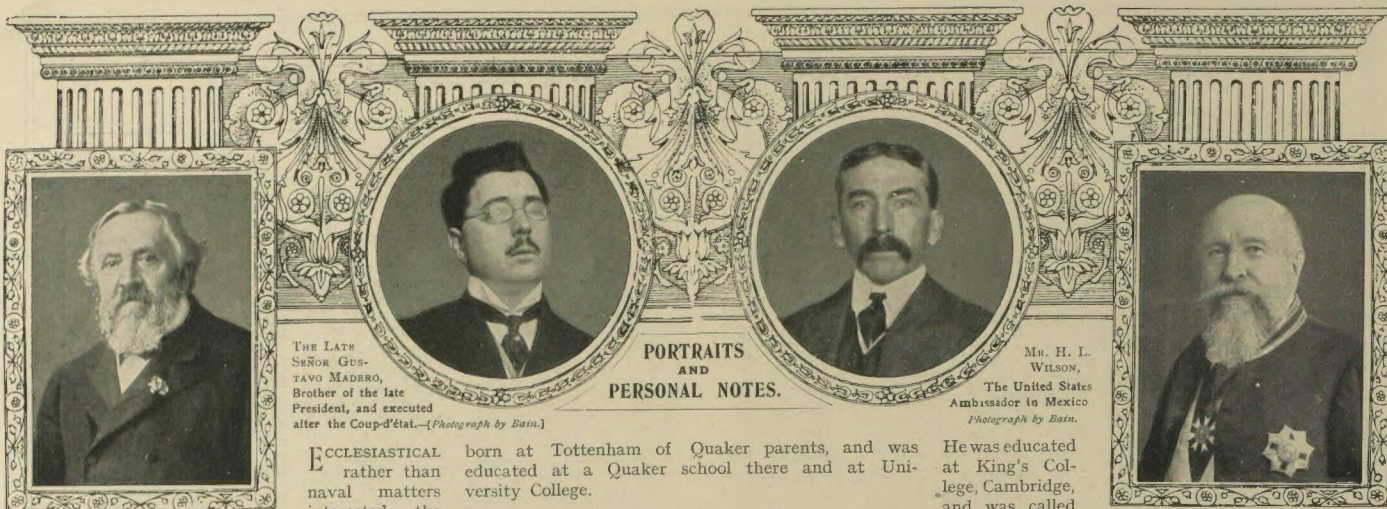
THE COLLISION BETWEEN AN ELECTRIC TRAIN AND A TRAIN OF BRAKE-VANS AT
MANORS STATION, NEWCASTLE: THE TELESCOPED CARRIAGE OF THE ELECTRIC TRAIN.

On the morning of March 1, an electric train and a train of brake-vans proceeding to Newcastle Central Station from Heaton Junction came into collision at Manors Station. The electric train was just starting for the Central Station when the Heaton train ran into the rear of it. The van-coach was telescoped some eight feet into the carriage preceding it; and, in all, thirty-four passengers complained of injury or shock. At the moment of writing, the cause of the mishap has not been determined. — The visit of Mr. Scaddan to Penzance took place on February 27. The Mayor of Penzance, Mr. Andrew Ketchan Barnett, J.P., is seen on Mr. Scaddan's right.



Photo, Lint, Bureau.

WELCOMED WITH CIVIC STATE AT HIS NATIVE PLACE: MR. JOHN SCADDAN,
PREMIER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AT PENZANCE.



PORTRAITS
AND
PERSONAL NOTES.

THE LATE
SEÑOR GUS-
TAVO MADERO,
Brother of the late
President, and executed
after the Coup-d'état.—[Photograph by Bain.]

MR. H. L.
WILSON,
The United States
Ambassador to Mexico
[Photograph by Bain.]

THE LATE SIR R. HAMILTON LANG,
Formerly Director-General of the Imperial
Ottoman Bank.

THE LATE EARL NELSON,
Great-Nephew of the Hero of Trafalgar and
"Father" of the House of Lords.

miral, and the third holder of the Earldom bestowed in 1805 on Nelson's brother William, who succeeded him in the Viscounty. The second Earl, Thomas Nelson, was the father of the late Peer, who succeeded in 1835 at the age of twelve. At the time of his death he was the "Father" of the House of Lords. He was a zealous High Churchman, and was also Chairman of the Home Reunion Society.

Señor Gustavo Madero, brother of the late President of Mexico, is said to have been the chief power in his brother's administration, and the cause of much of its unpopularity. It was reported that Señor Gustavo Madero fell into the hands of the insurgents in the first fighting on Feb. 9, but apparently this was incorrect, or he escaped, for when the news of President Madero's fall on the 18th arrived, it was stated that his brother had been taken prisoner shortly after. Señor Gustavo Madero was executed on the morning of Feb. 19.

During the Mexican imbroglio the United States Ambassador in Mexico, Mr. H. L. Wilson, has had a perilous task. He is guarded at the Embassy by a corps of American residents. The authorities keep on good terms with him, in order to avoid intervention, but there is always risk from irresponsible rioters. On Feb. 24 he telegraphed that the Diplomatic Body had declined an invitation from a member of the new Government until the shooting of President Madero had been satisfactorily explained. Later, he expressed his conviction that General Huerta and his advisers were not to blame, and that they were showing activity, firmness, and prudence.

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, who died recently at Falmouth, was one of the most distinguished historians of his day, of the literary rather than the scientific school. His great work was "Italy and Her Invaders," published in eight volumes between 1880 and 1889, which won for him the Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. His other works included studies of Theodoric, of Cassiodorus, and Charlemagne, while as recently as 1906 he wrote the first volume of Poole and Hunt's "Political History of England." Though he spent thirty years as a banker at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dr. Hodgkin was by birth a Londoner. He was

born at Tottenham of Quaker parents, and was educated at a Quaker school there and at University College.

Dr. George Sigerson, the eminent Irish scientist and littérateur, was honoured recently in Dublin by the presentation of his portrait, the work of another distinguished Irishman, Mr. John Lavery. The presentation took place at the rooms of the Irish National Literary Society, of which Dr. Sigerson is President. He is Professor of Biology at the C. U. College, Dublin,

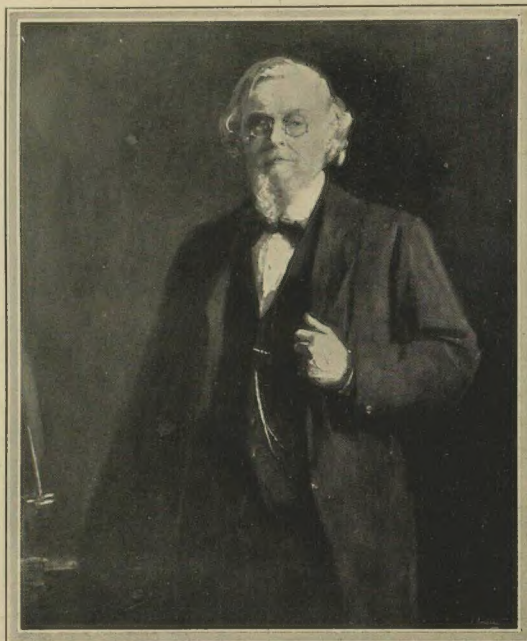
He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1883.

Like Lord Parker, whose place he takes on the Clancery Bench, the new Judge, now Sir Charles Sargant, is a member of Lincoln's Inn. He also succeeded Lord Parker, when the latter was raised to the Bench, as Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury—an official popularly known as the Attorney-General's "devil." Mr. Justice Sargant was educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford.

Turkey has lost a friend in this country by the death of Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, formerly Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. A Scot by birth, uncle of the Archbishop of York, and brother of the late Principal of Aberdeen University, he went out to the East before he was twenty as a clerk to a British firm at Beirut. Thence he moved to Cyprus, where he became British Consul in 1871. The next year he entered the service of the Imperial Ottoman Bank as its manager in Alexandria, and from that time onward held high appointments, either there or at Constantinople.

More than once the name of Adam Sedgwick has won distinction in science. The Professor Adam Sedgwick who died a few days ago belonged to the same family as the Cambridge geologist of the same name who died in 1873. The late Professor had held the Chair of Zoology in the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington since 1909. In 1907 he became Professor of Zoology at Cambridge, but for twenty-five years before that he had practically done the work of a Professor there, organising the school of biology and equipping a fine laboratory.

It was only last January, among the New Year Honours, that the late Sir Josceline Fitz Roy Bagot received his baronetcy. Save for the four years between 1906 and 1910, he had sat for Kendal in Parliament, as a Unionist, since 1892. Previously he was in the Grenadier Guards, was at one time A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada, and in the South African War was Chief Military Censor. His estate, Levens Hall, is mentioned in Domesday. A remarkably handsome man, he is said to have been the original from whom "Ouida" drew the ideal Guardsman in her novels.

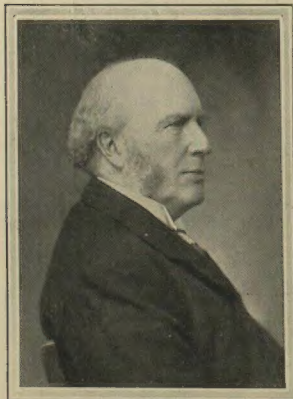


AN EMINENT IRISH SCIENTIST AND LITTÉRATEUR HONOURED IN DUBLIN. DR. GEORGE SIGERSON—THE PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO HIM AS PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

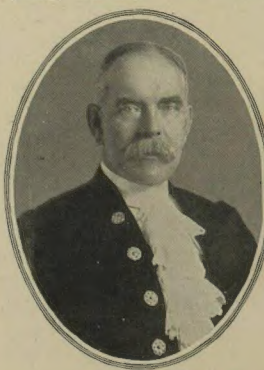
From the Portrait by John Lavery, R.A.

a Senator of the National University of Ireland, and the author of various scientific and other works. His daughter, Mrs. Clement Shorter, is well known as a poet.

Lord Parker, as he must now be called since his appointment as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, in succession to Lord Macnaghten, has been on the Chancery Bench, as Mr. Justice Parker, for just over six years. Before that he was Junior Counsel to the Treasury.



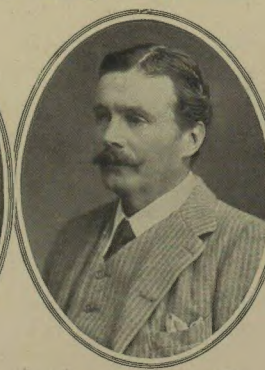
THE LATE DR. THOMAS HODGKIN,
The eminent Historian—Author of "Italy and her Invaders."



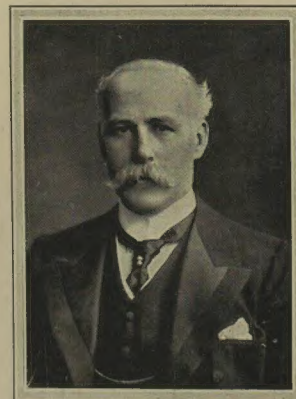
SIR CHARLES HENRY
SARGANT,
Appointed a Justice of the High Court
of Chancery and Knighted.



LORD PARKER,
Who has been appointed a Lord
of Appeal in Ordinary, in place
of Lord Macnaghten.

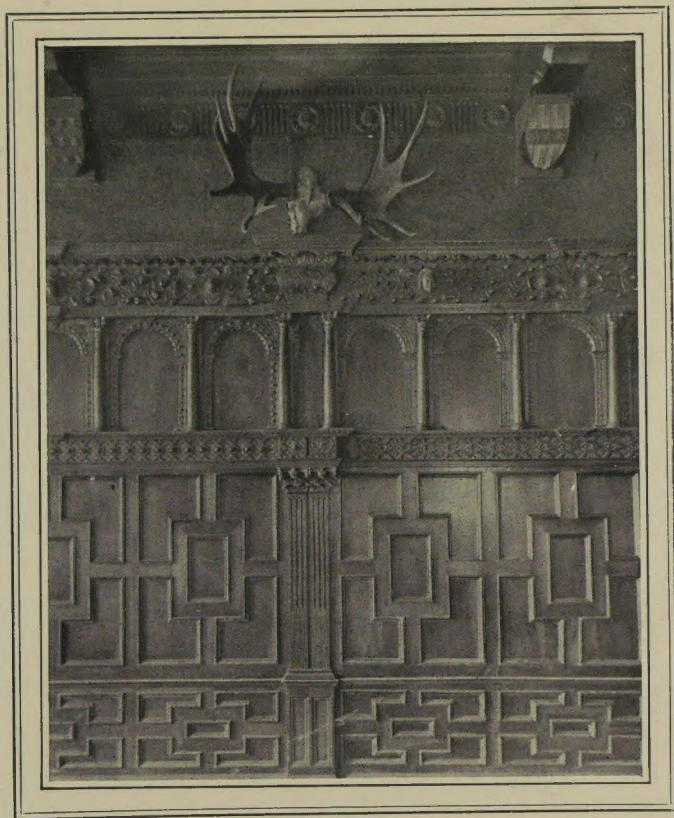


THE LATE PROFESSOR ADAM
SEDGWICK,
Professor of Zoology at the Imperial
College of Science and Technology.

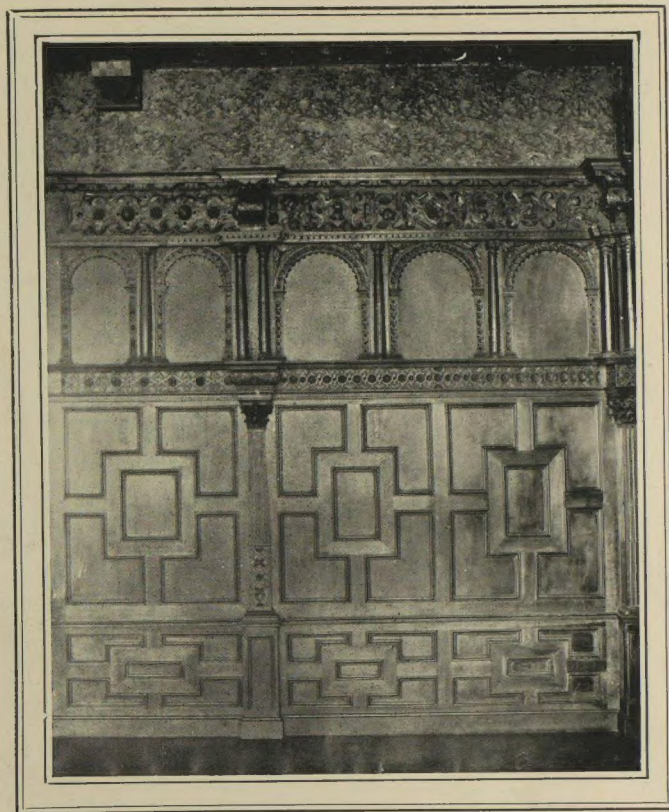


THE LATE SIR JOSCELINE BAGOT, Bt.,
M.P. for the Kendal Division of Westmorland,
and recently made a Baronet.

LOST TO ENGLAND: SUPERB ROTHERWAS PANELLING FOR AMERICA.



TO BE TRANSPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES: PANELLING IN THE BANQUETING-HALL OF ROTHERWAS.

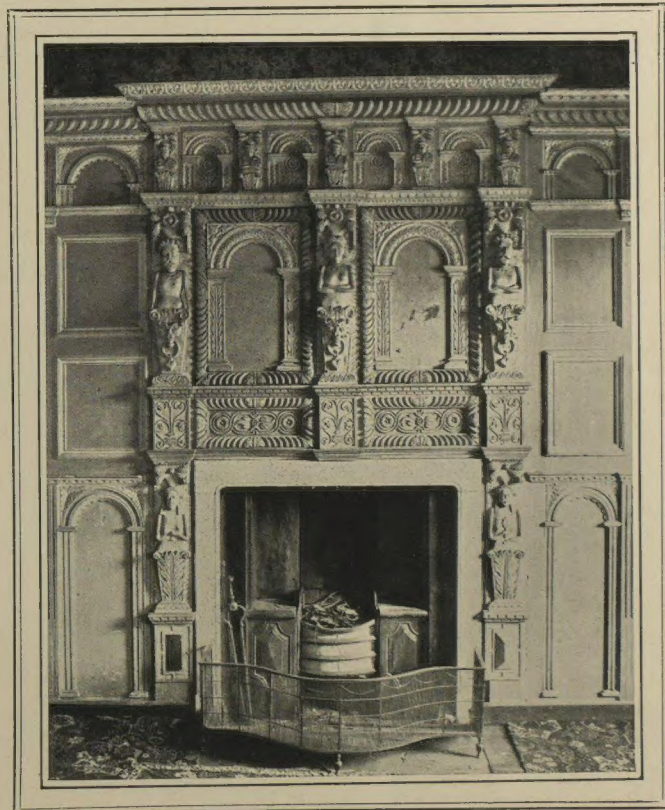


IN ONE OF THE ROTHERWAS ROOMS WHICH ARE TO BE DISMANTLED FOR AMERICA: PANELLING IN THE BANQUETING-HALL.



ELIZABETHAN CARVING AT ROTHERWAS: THE CHIMNEYPIECE OF THE BANQUETING-HALL.

The announcement is made that Rotherwas, one of the oldest seats in the United Kingdom, has been purchased by the well-known firm of Charles, of Brook Street, and that its magnificent panelled rooms are to be dismantled and taken to the United States, much to the regret of those interested in this country's art treasures. Rotherwas, which is some 2½ miles from Hereford, is mentioned in the Domesday Book, where it is spelt

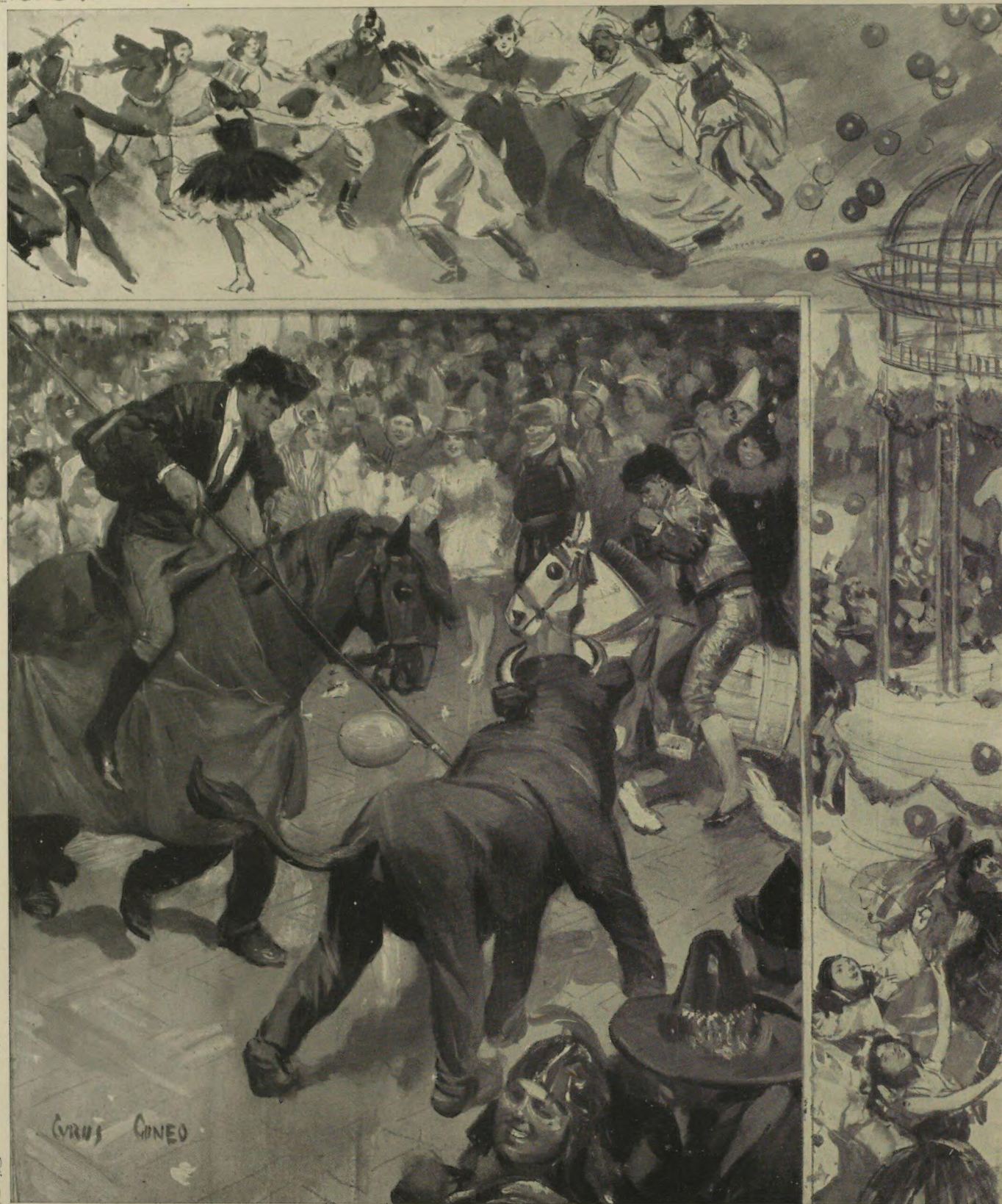


IN THE JAMES I. ROOM: A FINELY CARVED CHIMNEYPIECE OF ROTHERWAS.

"Retrowas." At that time, it belonged to Gilbert son of Tyrold. It was the chief seat of the Bodenham, a family who obtained it through the marriage of Roger Bodenham and Isabella, daughter and heiress of Walter de la Barre. The right wing of the present house was built early in the sixteenth century; the main part in 1731, when the panelling was removed to the new house. Details are given in an article in this issue.

DRESS OF ALL TIMES AND KINDS AMIDST GOYA

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



THE BULL-FIGHT: THE FALLING OF THE BALLOONS: AND REVELRY IN

The Chelsea Arts Club Annual Costume-Ball, which has become one of the features of the year, was held the other day with very great success. The general idea Albert Hall was set up a statue of Venus; and, at a given moment, a number of toy balloons were released from the dome high above this, to flutter

DECORATIONS: A GREAT, ARTISTIC COSTUME-BALL.

ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE BOXES: THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL, AT THE ALBERT HALL.

of the decorations was to suggest the Goya Period, but it cannot be said that any very large proportion of the dresses carried out the scheme. In the centre of the down on to the dancers and cause great amusement. A feature of the evening, too, was a "bull-fight." Some 4000 tickets were sold for the event.

ON THE MARCH NEAR THE CAPITAL: MEXICAN MOUNTED POLICE ON DUTY IN TIME OF DISTURBANCE.



A BODY OF THE FINE FORCE, AKIN TO THE GUARDIAS CIVILES OF SPAIN.
RURALES NEAR

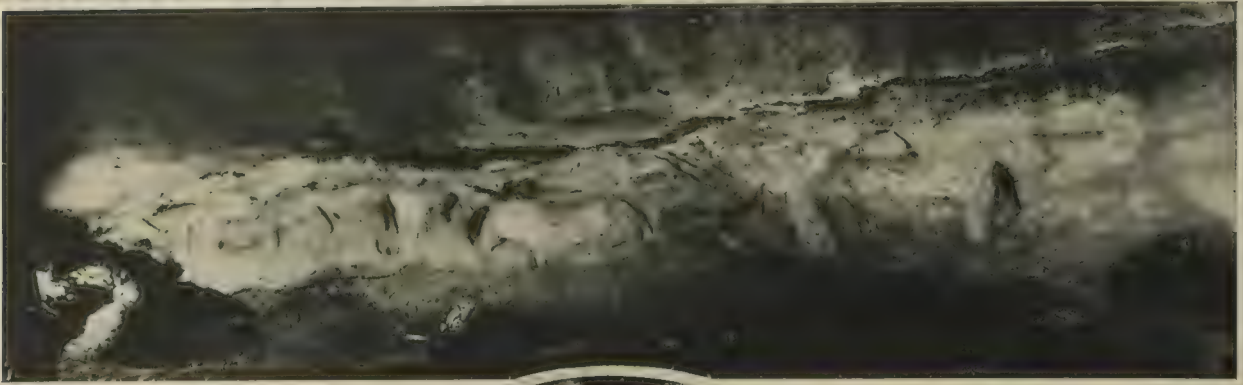
With regard to the Rurales, it may be noted that it was a body of one hundred of these who, according to the official account from Mexico City, were escorting Señors Francisco Madero and Suarez at the time of their violent deaths as they were being taken by night from the Palace to prison. The Rurales, or mounted police, have done much good work towards putting a stop to brigandage and are a very efficient force, compared in bravery with that fine organisation the North-West Mounted Police of Canada, and likened also to the Guardias Civiles of Spain. They are by far the best-armed body in Mexico. Their pay is ten reales (62½ cents) a day, and out of this they have to provide their own living and their horses' forage.

WHICH PLAYED ITS PART DURING THE OVERTHROW OF PRESIDENT MADERO:
MEXICO CITY.

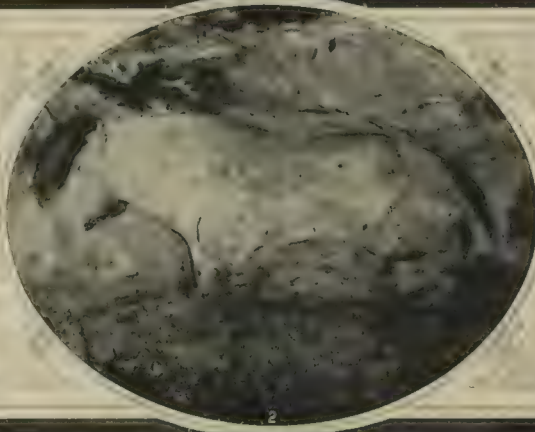
Originally they included in their ranks quite a number of brigand-leaders. This was a very considerable time ago; and now the fact that a man is a Rural does not in the least imply shady antecedents; on the contrary, the Rurales are picked men. There are two kinds—those of the individual States and Federals. Their domain lies outside the towns, the safety of which is entrusted to the Guardia Municipal; and their chief duty is the hunting-down of criminals. The equipment of the Rurales is not very extensive. Great care is taken of the sombrero, which has a special waterproof for rainy weather. The outfit includes a blanket, a waterproof sheet with a hole for the head, a carbine, and a lasso.

A FRIEZE BY PREHISTORIC MAN: SCULPTURES IN A ROCK-SHELTER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF "L'ANTHROPOLOGIE," DR. LALANNE, AND THE ABBÉ H. BREUIL.



The sculptures by prehistoric man which are here shown were discovered, thanks to the energy of Dr. Lalanne, in a rock-shelter of Cap Blanc, Laussel, Dordogne, France; and let us premise for the benefit of the unlearned in such matters that a rock-shelter is a natural opening in a rock utilised by man either for temporary shelter or permanent residence. The neighbourhood in question was inhabited from the early Stone Age by people of various periods—Acheulean, Mousterian, Aurignacian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian—remains of whom, and relics of whose life, have been discovered. Turning

Continued opposite.

Continued over one of a number of stones which had fallen from the "ceiling" in which Magdalenian man had set it, M. R. Peyrille found that the under-side bore the figure of a bison in slight relief and almost intact. This is about 50 centimetres across. The discovery of it led to further search, and to the finding of a remarkable sculptured frieze (Illustration 1), consisting of the following figures (from left to right): (1.) At the meeting-point of the Laussel estate and that of Dr. Rudelle (who, at the moment, will not permit researches on the two metres of the rock-shelter which are his property)

(Continued below)

1. DISCOVERED AFTER A SEARCH FOLLOWING THE FINDING OF A BISON SCULPTURED BY MAGDALENIAN MAN: A FRIEZE OF SCULPTURED HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS, THE WORK OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN A ROCK-SHELTER OF CAP BLANC.

2. SCULPTURED BY PREHISTORIC MAN AND 2 METRES 15 IN LENGTH: A HORSE IN HIGH RELIEF.

3. TWO HORSES OF THE FRIEZE.

Continued from above. is an isolated head which does not appear to have any continuation. The muzzle, which is very square, suggests a reindeer or an ox. (2.) A horse, 1 metre 90 from head to tail. (3.) A horse, immediately in front of the first, 1 metre 40 in length. (4.) A large horse, 2 metres 15 from head to tail. (5.) Visible above the large horse, when viewed in a certain light, are the figures of two animals which are not horses and are difficult to identify; probably they are oxen (not bison). The two heads together measure about 75 centimetres. The animal on the left is about 1 metre 80 long. (6.) On a projection to the right of the large horse is a pretty

little head of a horse. The length of this is no more than 40 centimetres. (7.) To the right of the shelter are several large figures of horses. The first of these, turned towards the right, is about 2 metres 30 in length. (8.) To the right of the horse just mentioned is another of almost the same dimensions, but, unfortunately, damaged. This is partly covered by the sixth figure, whose head is superimposed on its back. (9.) An animal almost entirely covered by No. 7. It is a sculpture of medium relief. (10 and 11.) Two figures of bison, about 25 centimetres, are to be found on the large horses which are figures 6 and 7.

ART BEFORE THE DAWN OF HISTORY: THE PREHISTORIC CRAFTSMAN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



IN THE EARLY STONE AGE: PALAEOLITHIC MAN, THE SCULPTOR, AT WORK ON A DAGGER.

With regard to his drawing, which is of particular interest when seen in conjunction with the photographs of prehistoric sculptures given in this number, Mr. Forestier writes of Palaeolithic man, the sculptor: "In a previous issue of 'The Illustrated London News,' it has been shown how paintings were executed on the walls of caves by men of the Aurignacian period. The Magdalenian period, so called from the caves of La Madeleine, in the Vézère Valley, of the department of Dordogne, produced men who not only painted and engraved, but practised, particularly, bone and ivory carving. The man here shown is of the Cro-Magnon race. Tall, strong, intelligent, and with a cranial

capacity superior to that of a great many modern types, these men bore a likeness to some of the Red Indians of America. Their skill as carvers was equalled only by the patience with which, armed only with flint knives, they contrived to cut out and polish harpoons, daggers, spear-heads, needles, and so on, which were rarely without designs engraved upon them, and, in many cases, designs which were really works of art, showing taste and observation. Actual specimens of tracings and engravings on bone and rock by men of that age have been introduced into the drawing. The dagger in the man's hand is a representation of a well-known 'find' from one of the Dordogne caves."

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.
THE FOOD VALUE
OF BREAD.



rites which preceded prophecy: DRUIDS OFFERING HUMAN SACRIFICES



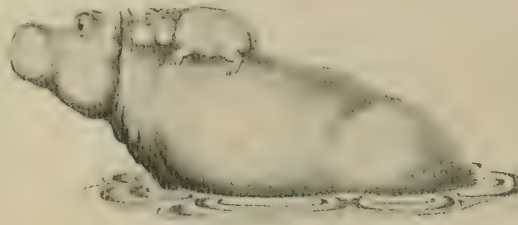
MAKING A COMPACT WITH SATAN: NOB FRIPS
ENGAGED IN CALLING UPON THE EVIL ONE FOR AID

BREAD is, and probably always will be, the staple food of the greater part of mankind. In the shape of grain, it is capable of storage for an almost infinite period of time, and of transport under easily realised conditions. A very small amount of preparation converts this into a palatable food, which in itself comprises most of the elements required to support life. The nation that first hit upon its use—probably the inhabitants of ancient Babylonia, where the wheat-plant grew wild—must have found themselves in possession, for the first time, of a means of subsistence which obviated the necessity of taking with them flocks and herds of food-animals when they went to war, and thus enabled them to make more extensive raids than their neighbours. Even at the present day, whole nations, like the Turks and Egyptians, and large classes, like the poor in our East End, contrive to live on it with hardly any other food except

the attitude taken up by Mr. T. B. Wood, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge, in his recently published manual, called "The Story of a Loaf of Bread."

The very latest researches have, however, introduced a new factor into the

lacks confirmation. The suggestion is that the husk contains some active principle of great value either as a food in itself, or as an antidote to some toxic substance contained in the grain.



WITH HER BABY, WHICH CAN SWIM BEFORE IT CAN WALK
A HIPPOPOTAMUS CARRYING HER YOUNG ON HER BACK.

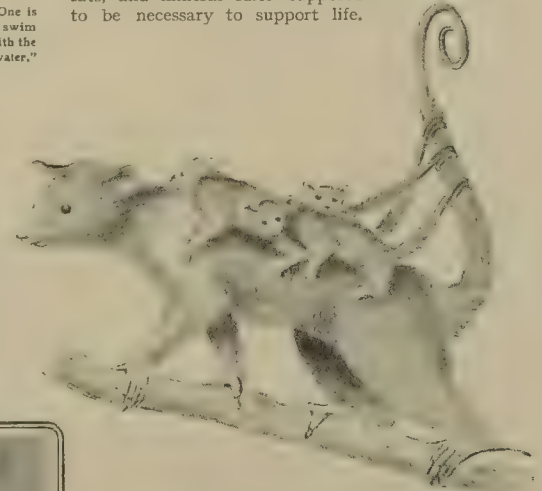
"The hippopotamus brings forth her young in a reedy thicket. . . . One is the usual number, and the baby is active from the first and is able to swim before it can walk. . . . In the wild state . . . the young one stays with the mother . . . probably for several years, and is carried on her back in the water."

From the Drawing in Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell's "The Childhood of Animals"; Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

SEE REVIEW ON "LIBRARIAN" PAGE.

discussion. It has long been known that the terrible disease called beri-beri, which attacks populations like those of the Far East living largely upon rice, is somehow connected with the absence of the husk from the grain. It has been found, by actual experiment, that beri-beri attacks almost exclusively those who make their staple food of decorticated or "polished" rice, and that it can be cured by a return to a diet of rice from which the husk has not been removed. It has even been said

Four Japanese medical men—Messrs. Suzuki, Shimamura, Odakes, and Kozai—have now shown in a communication to "The International Bulletin of Agriculture" that it is the first of these alternatives that is to be preferred. They have analysed the alcoholic extract of grains of rice deprived of all essential oils, and find in it a new alkaloid to which they have given the name of orizanine. They have, further, experimented with animals either wholly or in part graminivorous, such as chickens, pigeons, rats, and dogs, which have been fed on an artificial diet consisting of the quantities of proteids, carbohydrates, fats, and mineral salts supposed to be necessary to support life.



CARRYING ITS SINGLE CUB ON ITS BACK: A KOALA,
OR TREE-BEAR.

"All the marsupials, except perhaps the fierce thylacine and the Tasmanian devil, are predated . . . and escape by flight. If the young are small enough they are carried in the pouch of the mother, or run off at her heels. In a few cases, however, especially in arboreal forms, the young are carried on the back of the mother. . . . The little koala, or tree-bear, a gentle, inoffensive creature, carries its single cub on its back."

From the Drawing in Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell's "The Childhood of Animals"; Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

water, and, in the last-named case, the doubtfully valuable addition of tea.

In these circumstances, the question periodically arises as to what is the kind of bread which gives the highest food-value, and an intermittent campaign is waged in the Press over the relative advantages of bread prepared under one set of conditions rather than another. This generally resolves itself into a duel between the advocates of what is called "wholemeal" bread and their opponents; the former contending that bread prepared from flour ground between stones in the old-fashioned way has higher nutritive qualities than that made from the product of steel rolling-mills, in which the bran or husk is more perfectly separated from the other constituents of the grain. Its opponents say, on the other hand, that the extra eight per cent. or so of flour which the old stone-mill permits one to extract from the grain, contains nothing of any special importance as a food; while the extra yield is more than compensated for by the increased quantity of water which bread made from "wholemeal" contains when compared with that made from white flour. This last is, on the whole,



A GROUP OF YOUNG PRIMATES: BEHIND THE TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) A CHIMPANZEE; AN ASIATIC HUMAN TYPE (SAMOYEDE); A EUROPEAN HUMAN TYPE; AND TWO ORANG-UTANS; IN THE FOREGROUND, A GORILLA AND AN AFRICAN HUMAN TYPE (NIGERIAN).

From the Coloured Illustration in Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell's "The Childhood of Animals"; Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

that beri-beri, even when the disease has established itself, can be cured by the administration of an extract of rice-husk, although this, perhaps,

THE CHILDREN'S TAILS TWISTED ROUND THE MOTHER'S
TAIL: AN OPOSSUM CARRYING ITS YOUNG.

"The American woolly opossums have long tails, the lower surface of which is scaly and used for grasping branches. The females carry their young on their backs, and each little creature supports itself by twisting the end of its tail round the tail of the mother. Male marsupials appear to take no interest in their families and do not assist in any way in the work of protecting them."

From the Drawing in Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell's "The Childhood of Animals"; Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

One and all have failed to thrive, but on the mixing of a very small proportion of orizanine with their food, have recovered and have afterwards done well. They find also that this alkaloid is present not only in rice, but in the bran of wheat, barley, and oats, as well as in the soya bean and some other food substances.

This explains some other experiments lately made by Dr. Hopkins at Cambridge, and confirmed at the Carnegie Institute in America, from which it appears that young rats languished on a diet composed of purified protein, fat, starch, and ash, but were restored to health when treated to a very small quantity of milk, fresh fruit, or vegetables. The inference is that in this way they obtained the quantity of orizanine or of some other equivalent substance necessary to them.

It would seem, therefore, as if the balance of evidence were in favour of the view that bread made from flour from which the bran has not been removed is in every sense of the word more nutritious than bran-free bread. Whether the orizanine can be usefully added to this last in other forms is another question altogether.

F. L.

BELOVED OF ENGLAND FOR FIFTY YEARS: THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LAPAVETTE, LONDON



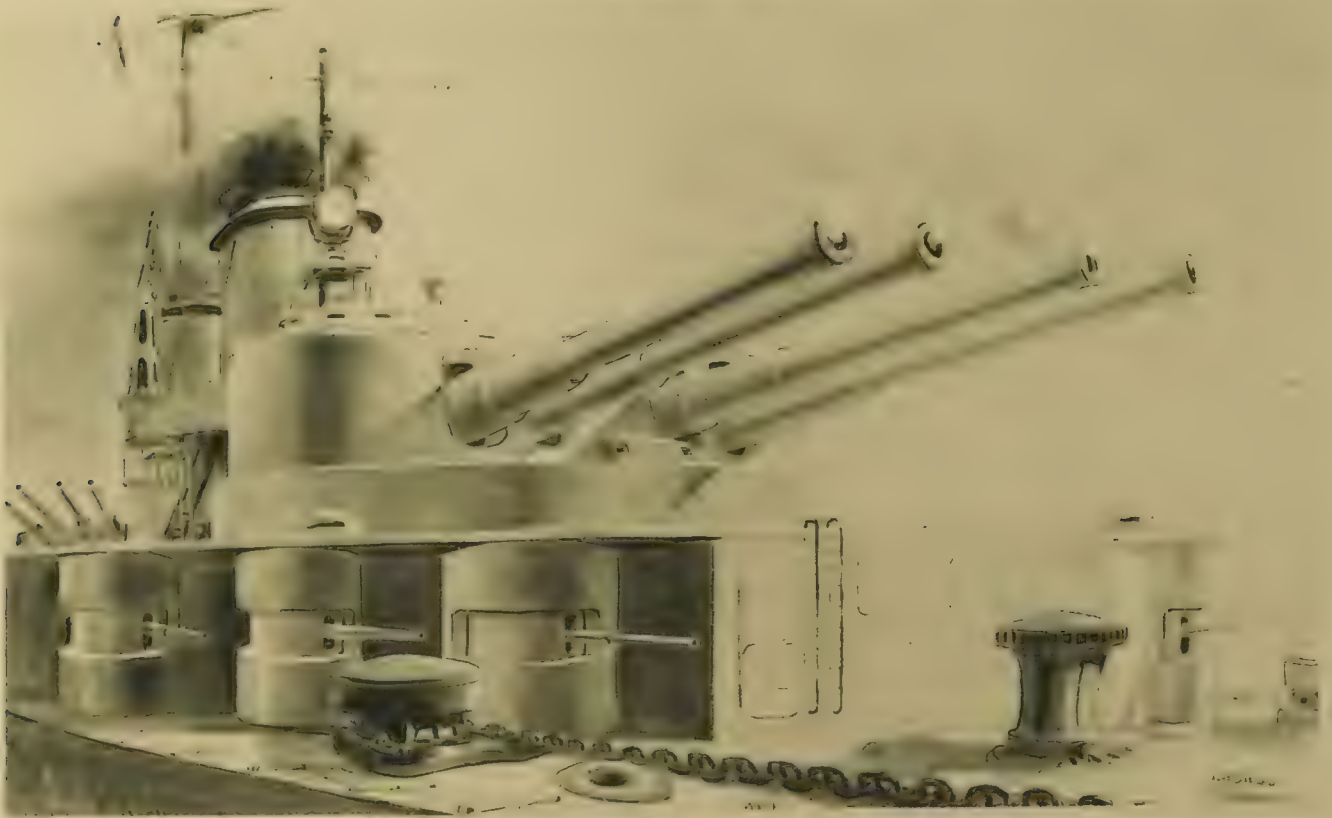
THE SEA KING'S DAUGHTER WHO LANDED IN ENGLAND IN 1863: QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WHOSE ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY WAS CELEBRATED ON MARCH 7.

Friday, March 7, was the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Alexandra's arrival in England for her marriage on March 10, 1863. It was arranged, at the special wish of her Majesty, that the occasion should be marked with as little ostentation as possible. The only official act arranged, at the time of our going to press, at all events, was the presentation of an illuminated address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Court of Common Council of the City of London, a simple ceremony which it was decided should take

place at Marlborough House on the morning of the 7th. Queen Alexandra was born on December 1, 1844. With regard to the illustrations in the border of this page, it should be said that they show her Majesty as she was at the time of her wedding. The centre one at the bottom of the page is from a photograph by Mayall; the one in the right-hand bottom corner is the last photograph taken of her as Princess Alexandra of Denmark before her marriage to King Edward in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

FORCE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: NAVAL POWER OF FRANCE.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



WITH TWELVE 34-CM. GUNS SET FOUR ABREAST: THE "NORMANDIE" CLASS (FRANCE).



WITH TEN 34-CM. GUNS, SET IN FIVE AXIAL TURRETS: THE "BRETAGNE" CLASS (FRANCE).

Before very long the naval forces in the Mediterranean will be augmented by a number of the newest examples of those war-ships generically called Dreadnoughts, which have in reality gone much beyond the Dreadnoughts proper with regard to fighting-strength. These will belong to France, to Italy, and to Austria-Hungary. With regard to the French "Normandie" class, it may be noted that the four ships the building of which will be begun in May next will each be of 25,300 tons, and will have, as a special feature, 34-cm. guns, set four abreast in turrets. A strong, armoured partition will divide each turret into two parts, each part containing two guns; thus if a shell should penetrate to one pair of the guns it is not likely to

harm the other pair. In the drawing there will be seen, before the searchlight, the "blockhouse" of two stages, the lower for the commander, the upper for the officer controlling the gun-fire. Standing on the top of the "blockhouse" is an officer using a range-finder. This method, of course, is adopted only during practice. In the fore-part of each turret, between the two pairs of guns, can be seen projecting the special armoured "post" used for range-finding when the ship is in action. The "Bretagne," which is now being built, and will be in the Mediterranean in 1915 in company with the "Provence" and the "Lorraine" of the same class, will displace 23,550 tons. Her biggest guns will be ten 34-cm., in five axial turrets.

FORCE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN POWER

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



WITH TWELVE 30-CM. GUNS, SET THREE ABREAST: THE "VIRIBUS UNITIS" (AUSTRIA-HUNGARY).



WITH THIRTEEN 30-CM. GUNS SET THREE ABREAST AND TWO ABREAST: THE "CONTE DI CAVOUR" (ITALY).

Austria-Hungary is increasing her navy to such extent that it has been suggested that the British First Lord of the Admiralty should state that for every keel laid down by the Dual Monarchy England will lay down one. Of the "Viribus Unitis," which is ready for inclusion in her country's fleet, it may be said that she displaces 22,000 tons. Her twelve 30-cm. guns are set in their turrets three abreast. Concerning the Italian "Conte di Cavour," which is likely to be ready for service some time between next July and January, this will displace 21,500 tons, and carry thirteen 30-cm. guns, nine of them three abreast in three turrets, and four of them two abreast in double-turrets. She will have, as companions, the "Leonardo da Vinci"

and the "Giulio Cesare," and it may be added that each of the ships will displace 21,500 tons, and will have engines of 24,000 horse-power, giving a speed of $22\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Two other vessels of the same class are being built, the "Duilio" and the "Andrea Doria." The Italian Navy is a force of which its country is very proud, and it has been pointed out that Italy was the first country to enter the competition among the European nations for the growth of naval power. To-day she can claim to hold the sixth position among the world's naval Powers, and she has, in the Dreadnought "Dante Alighieri," which was commissioned in January, the first battle-ship now on service which has triple turrets.

AN EVER-GROWING, PEACE-ENSURING FORCE: THE GERMAN ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TELLMANN



IN THE FIRING-LINE AT MANŒUVRES: GERMAN INFANTRY ENTRENCHED.



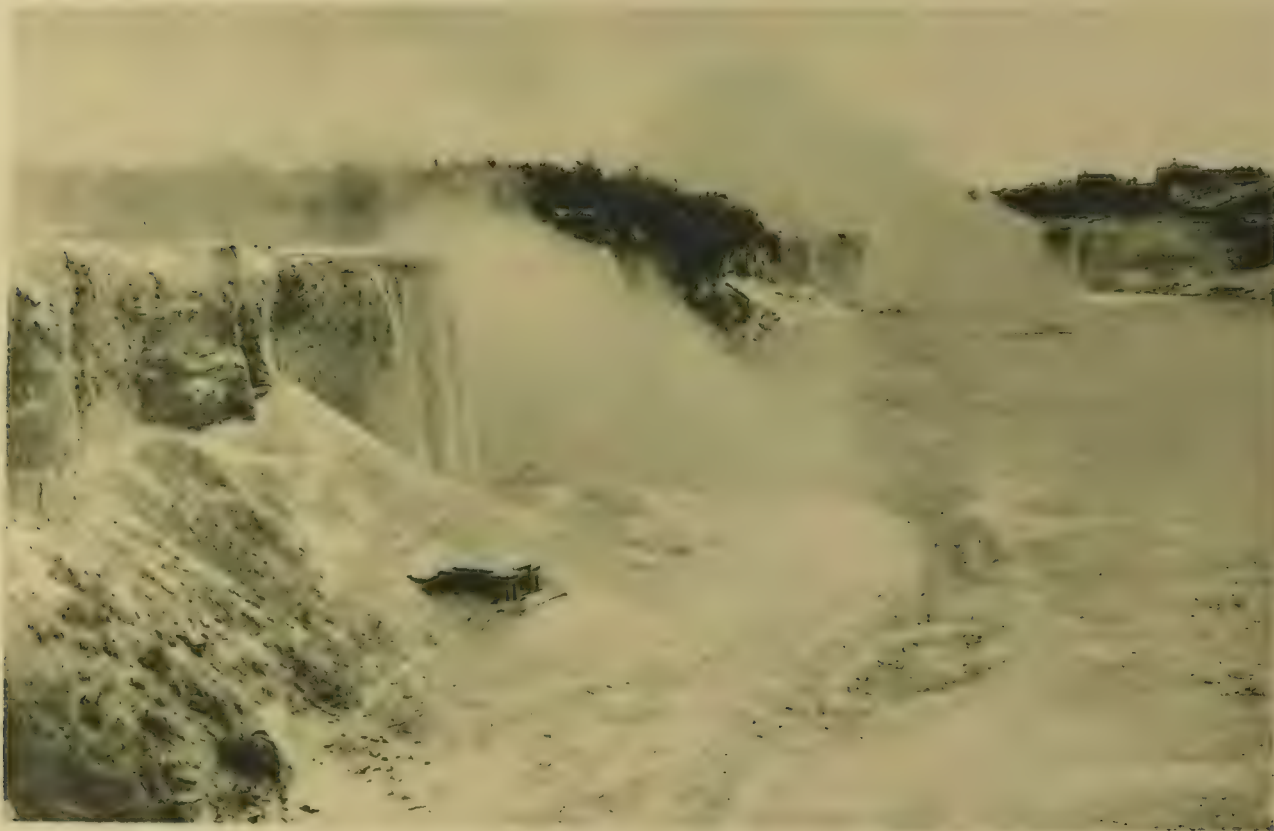
ON THE WAY TO A DOMINATING POSITION: GERMAN ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE.

The German Emperor and his counsellors would seem once more desirous of giving striking evidence of their policy of preparing for war in order to ensure peace, and the world is watching Germany more especially in the new race for military supremacy which seems to have begun. Only the other day, the fact was chronicled that France had determined to combat the proposed increase in the peace strength of the German Army by very special efforts resulting in the supply of more men and more money to her own land force. Meantime, at the moment of writing, it is asserted that the non-recurrent expenditure to be called for by the coming German Army Bill may amount to as much as £50,000,000, and be obtained by a single tax on property—a levy, it is further argued, the German Princes, amongst others, will pay, renouncing for this

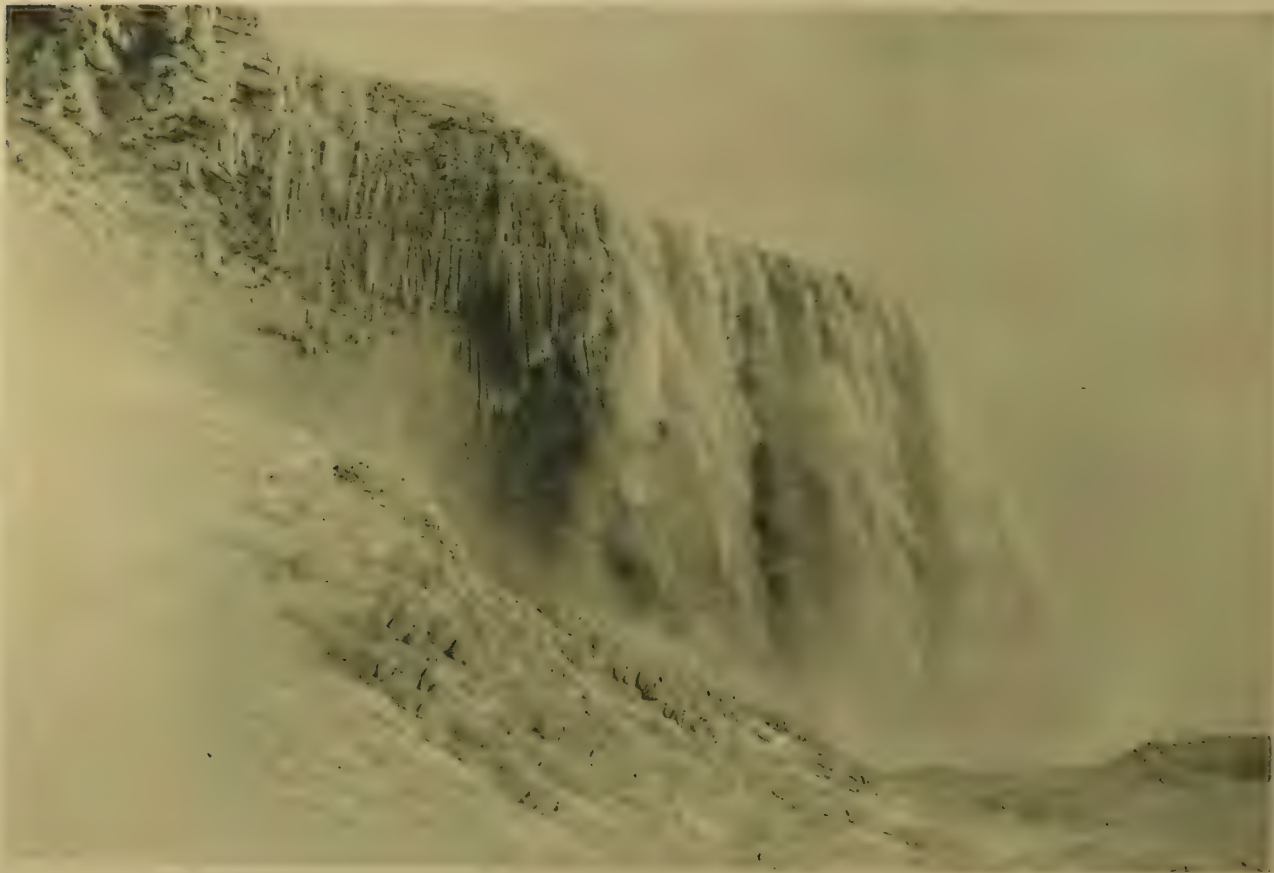
particular impost their freedom from taxation. The other day the semi-official "Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung" said: "The decision to strengthen afresh our military power was arrived at immediately after the rapid change of conditions in South-Eastern Europe. . . . Nor will any time have been lost if the Bill is adopted by the Reichstag before Whitsuntide, for the military increases asked for cannot be carried out in their entirety before October 1, 1913, at the earliest. . . . The deeply rooted conviction of the necessity of permanently increasing our armaments, if we wish to make our way further in the world, has prepared the ground in the German nation for the Bill, which is shortly coming up in a fashion almost unprecedented in the case of an Army Bill."

FROZEN "THUNDER OF WATER": NIAGARA IN ITS WHITE BEAUTY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WHEN KING WINTER HOLDS THE FALLS IN HIS COLD HANDS: NIAGARA IN WINTER.



UNDER THE SPELL OF THE ICE KING'S MAGIC: NIAGARA IN WINTER.

The Niagara Falls, it seems superfluous to say, are on the lower Niagara River, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, nineteen miles north-west of Buffalo, U.S.A. They are divided, at Goat Island, into two parts—the American Fall, which is 1060 feet wide and 167 feet high; and the Canadian, or Horse-shoe,

Fall, which takes an inward curve of 3010 feet, and has a height of 158 feet. For some considerable time now, the Falls have been used to a noteworthy extent for producing power, and it may be remarked that it is estimated that they discharge not less than one hundred million tons of water an hour. The Falls

(Continued opposite.)

THE FALLS THAT ARE RETREATING: NIAGARA ITS FINEST ASPECT

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU



IN ALL THE BEAUTY OF ICE AND SNOW AND FROST: NIAGARA IN WINTER.



SURELY A WINTER RESORT FOR FAIRIES! NIAGARA UNDER THE RULE OF THE SNOW QUEEN.

Continued.

were discovered in 1678. "Niagara" is Indian for "Thunder of Water." It is claimed that, originally, the Falls were at Lewiston, and that in the course of the years the cliff edge has receded to its present position. In point of fact, the edge continues to recede; the Canadian side shows a backward movement of four or

five feet a year, while the American side shows a similar annual movement of about six inches. After the falls the river rushes through a gorge, and enters Lake Ontario beyond Lewiston, seven miles further on. In the course of the seven miles it drops a further 104 feet.

UNDER THE SOVEREIGN'S EYE: THE NAVY BEATS THE ARMY ON SHORE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



THE KING AT THE RUGBY MATCH BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND OF THE ARMY:
THE NAVAL FIFTEEN BEING PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

On Saturday, March 1, the King went to Queen's Club, West Kensington, to see the Rugby football match between officers of the Royal Navy and officers of the Army, a game ending in a victory for the former by three goals and a try to one goal and a try. His Majesty arrived on the ground some seven or eight minutes before the time announced for the beginning of the match, and walked to his seat, which was

on a small platform specially set up opposite the half-way line, while the combined bands of the 5th and 6th Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers played the National Anthem. The teams then took the field, and were presented to the King, who shook hands with each of the players. They then gave him three cheers. The Navy Fifteen were introduced by Lieutenant N. A. Wodehouse; the Army Fifteen, by Captain W. S. D. Craven.

FREAKS OF PHILATELY: VERY REMARKABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.



1. THE 2-CENTS UNITED STATES STAMP FOR THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL; WITH THE WORDS "PANAMA CANAL" SUBSTITUTED FOR THE INCORRECT "GATUN LOCKS."
2. A BARBADOS STAMP, SHOWING THE FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO NELSON'S MEMORY, AT BRIDGETOWN; WITH INCORRECT "LOCAL COLOUR."
3. A BRAZILIAN STAMP ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE INTENDED VISIT OF THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL, WHICH WAS PREVENTED BY THAT MONARCH'S ASSASSINATION.
4. A FRENCH SOMALI COAST STAMP IN TWO COLOURS; WITH A GROUP OF WARRIORS INVERTED.
5. A NEWFOUNDLAND FOUNDATION STAMP; WITH TWO ERRORS—"LORD BACON" INSTEAD OF "SIR FRANCIS BACON," AND "COLONIZATION" WITH A "Z" REVERSED.
6. AN EGYPTIAN STAMP; WITH THE CORNER NUMERALS UPSIDE DOWN.
7. A ST. KITTS NEVIS; WITH CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LOOKING AT THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED LAND THROUGH A TELESCOPE, AN INSTRUMENT NOT THEN INVENTED.
8. A SWISS STAMP; WITH WILLIAM TELL'S SON HOLDING A BOW WITH THE CORD PASSING UNDERNEATH IT, INSTEAD OF BEING ON THE TOP SURFACE.

9. A NEW ZEALAND STAMP; WITH THE WORD "WAKITIPU" INSTEAD OF "WAKATIPU."
10. AN ABYSSINIAN STAMP; WITH AN EMPTY THRONE, SIGNIFYING THAT THE EMPEROR MENELIK'S DEATH WAS ANTICIPATED.
11. A STAMP ISSUED BY THE DALAI LAMA FOR USE IN TIBET, AND SHOWING THE POST-MARK OF LHASSA.
12. A SERBIAN STAMP FOR THE CORONATION OF KING PETAR; WITH PORTRAITS OF THE KING AND OF KARAGEORGE, WHICH, UPSIDE DOWN, SHOW A DEATH-MASK FACE OF THE MURDERED KING ALEXANDER.
13. CHILIAN STAMP; SHOWING THE ANIMAL KNOWN AS A HUEMUL WITH AND WITHOUT MANE AND TAIL.
14. A SIAMSE STAMP; WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING CHULALONGKORN FACING TO THE RIGHT INSTEAD OF THE LEFT.
15. TWO NYASSA STAMPS; WITH CAMELS AND A GIRAFFE INVERTED.
16. A LIBERIAN STAMP; WITH PRESIDENT CHESTNUT INVERTED.
17. A DOMINICAN STAMP; WITH A PORTRAIT OF SANCHEZ INVERTED.
18. A MONTENEGRO STAMP; WITH A VIEW OF CETINJE INVERTED.
19. NEW HEBRIDES STAMPS; THE FIRST ISSUED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND WITH "R.F." IN THE PLACE OF HONOUR, THE SECOND ISSUED BY FRANCE WITH "G.R." IN THE PLACE OF HONOUR.

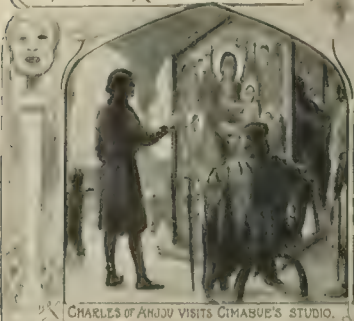
20. ON THE LEFT, A STAMP WITH A PORTRAIT OF FERDINAND II., KING OF SICILY, WITH THE POSTMARK SPECIALLY DEVISED SO AS NOT TO DEFACE THE PORTRAIT; TO THE RIGHT A STAMP WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE TSAR DEFACTO AND PART OF AN ISSUE NOW WITHDRAWN TO AVOID THIS.
- 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, AND 33. RUSSIAN ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMPS, BEARING RESPECTIVELY PORTRAITS OF PETER THE GREAT; ALEXANDER II.; ALEXANDER III.; PETER THE GREAT; THE PRESENT EMPEROR; CATHERINE THE GREAT; NICHOLAS I.; ALEXANDER I.; ALEXI MICHAILOVITCH; PAUL I.; ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF PETER II.; MICHAEL FEDOROVITCH; ALL WITHDRAWN TO PREVENT DEFACTORING THE SOVEREIGNS' FEATURES.
34. A RUSSIAN ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMP, SHOWING A VIEW OF THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.
35. A RUSSIAN ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMP; SHOWING THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.
36. A RUSSIAN ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMP, SHOWING THE ROYAL PALACE AT MOSCOW.
37. A RUSSIAN ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMP, WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE TSAR, WITHDRAWN TO AVOID THE OBLITERATION OF THE FACE.

Following upon a protest by the Holy Synod, the Russian postal authorities have withdrawn all the Romanoff Tercenary stamps bearing portraits of the Tsar and his predecessors, that the Imperial features may not be in danger of obliteration or disfigurement by postmarks. The issue marked the first occasion on which a portrait

of a Tsar has figured on a Russian stamp. For all the stamps but one we are indebted to Mr. William S. Lincoln, the world-famous philatelist and stamp-dealer, of 2, Holles Street, Oxford Street, W. For the Lhasa stamp we are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Livingstone Road, Handsworth.

Art, Music,

& the Drama.



CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.



Photo. L.N.A.
 "LE DIEU BLEU," GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN: MME. TAMAR KARSAVINA AS THE YOUNG GIRL, AND M. MAX FROMAN AS THE YOUTH.



CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

MUSIC.

"LE DIEU BLEU," latest novelty of the Russian dancers, had been awaited eagerly in London, partly because it was to have been given in an earlier season and suffered postponement, and partly because the composer, Reynaldo Hahn, has written some exquisite songs, and has a following not only in Paris, but in London. Perhaps the anticipations aroused were responsible for a little disappointment. Expectation had run too fast for realisation to catch it up. To be sure, there is an attractive scenario: the story is an Indian one, and has given M. Bakst fresh opportunities; the dresses and the scenery hold the eye enthralled; and we have Nijinsky as the Blue God, Mme. Karsavina as the girl who seeks to draw her young priest-lover from his vows, and Mme. Nelidova as the Lotus Goddess. But the full effect falls short of what is reached by "Cléopâtre," "Sheherazade," or "Thamar," and it may be that the music is at fault. M. Hahn's art is not for the large canvas: his cleverness and ingenuity are undeniable, but they work themselves out. His score lacks the primitive savagery, the suggestion of the supernatural, the touch of the bizarre that the Russian composers appear to command and the Russian dancers to express. "Le Dieu Bleu" would have created an impression if it had been the earliest production of the Russian dancers in England; being the latest, it is judged by a very high standard indeed. But it is a striking and attractive ballet, despite some limitations.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave a very successful concert last week; King George and a distinguished company were present. Mr. Arthur Payne conducted everything but Cowen's "Old English Dances," of which the two selected were directed by the composer. The Stock Exchange sent its Male Voice Choir; Mr. Julien Henry and Miss Ada Forrest



"LE DIEU BLEU": MME. LYDIE NELIDOVA AS THE GODDESS, AND M. NIJINSKY AS THE BLUE GOD, AS THEY ARE FIRST SEEN RISING FROM THE WATER.

"Le Dieu Bleu," a Hindu legend in one act, with music by M. Reynaldo Hahn, was given by the Russian Ballet, for the first time in this country, at Covent Garden last week.

Photographs supplied by L.N.A.

recently in these columns; the "Royal Amateurs" showed the marked preference for British composers already noted; the Edward Mason Choir relied largely on native work at its concert on the following night, in the Queen's Hall; and on the Friday Mr. Joseph Holbrooke gave one of the chamber concerts which testify so strongly to his gifts, to his industry, and, above all, to his dauntless perseverance. It would be idle to suggest that all, or even the greater part, of the British music to be heard last week was worth remembering, but much was of promise or of distinct interest; and one cannot help thinking that the chances of the British composer were never quite so good as they are to-day.

It is not only in London that the British musician is being recognised; at the time of writing it is rumoured that Mr. Albert Coates has been appointed to the conductor's desk at the Vienna Imperial Opera House, where Gustav Mahler and Felix Weingartner added so much to their great reputations. Mr. Coates has not been in London often, but is well known and highly esteemed in German, Austrian, and Russian musical circles.

Charpentier's opera, "Julien," a sequel to "Louise," may be heard in the near future at Covent Garden. The composer continues the story of the young couple who sought to defy the conventions, and deals with the less attractive side of their lives. There will be two or three novelties during the grand season.

ART NOTES.

THE intention of Messrs. Colnaghi and Obach's exhibition of drawings is to mark a revival of scholarship done with pen and pencil. Several new names enforce the suggestion that we are here invited to observe an interesting event in the art-world—the birth of a movement. The more important places are given to draughtsmen hitherto unknown to the galleries. Like the monthly poets, who hold the first pages of the magazines, the new artists are honoured at arrival. In one sense, however, they may complain that the poets have the advantage; we are told nothing of their histories before they came to Bond Street.

It may well be that one sold acid-drops in Kingsway before he took to etching, and that another spends his spare moments on the Bench, or with a barge.

Failing all such incitements to admiring appreciation, we must be content to take the drawings for what they are worth. Mr. Gethin's "Portals of Rheims Cathedral" is, on its face-value, a brilliant thing. Technically, it has the accomplishment of first-rate pianoforte playing. The ink is lightly thrown upon the paper, not with inspiration or even impulse, but with precision and accuracy. The effect is of ink sprinkled, flecked, dabbed; of scrawls, dashes, and jerks of the pen; but in reality Mr. Gethin's manipulation of his medium has, I take it, the assurance of long practice.

In none of the arts is the look of ease and spontaneity exactly what it seems.

Mmes. Karsavina and Genée are young and sudden as kittens only because they possess genius for hard work; M. Pachmann's accidental way of keeping his appointments on the platform, and the wilfulness of his attack upon stool and keyboard, are the trade disguises of a thoroughness that might prove dull to dull audiences. Mr. Gethin's touch is as vivid and quick as Guardi's, and as laboured.

[Continued on Page 318.]



LEON BAKST COSTUMES IN "LE DIEU BLEU": THOSE WHO OFFER UP THE SACRIFICES.



DISPERSED AND TAMED BY THE BLUE GOD: SACRED MONSTERS OF "LE DIEU BLEU."



Sir Luke White.



Mr. Landon Ronald.



Mr. Hall Caine.



Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.



Madame Sarah Grand.



Mr. E. F. Benson.



Sir F. Milner.



Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.

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Landon Ronald

"MY experience has been that, as a tonic nerve food, Sanatogen has on more than one occasion done me good."

Hall Caine

"I FIND Sanatogen an excellent tonic."

E. F. Benson

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Sarah Grand

"I HAVE for two months been suffering from a rather severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs. I am now recovering and rapidly regaining strength, which I attribute in a great measure to my having taken Sanatogen twice daily for some weeks."

B. W. Leader

"SANATOGEN seems to me a very valuable food and nerve tonic. I have several times taken a course of it when I have been run down, and always with good results."

Henry Arthur Jones



Sir John Benn.

"SIR JOHN BENN is deriving much benefit from Sanatogen."

"I HAVE been taking Sanatogen, and think that it has decidedly helped me to get through the extremely arduous work that I have had to do during the past few months."

Landon Ronald

"SIR FREDERICK MILNER was much run down from overwork when he took Sanatogen, and it certainly did good. He has more than once sent supplies to poor people, run down from illness or overwork, and it has invariably proved successful. It seems both to nourish and give strength."

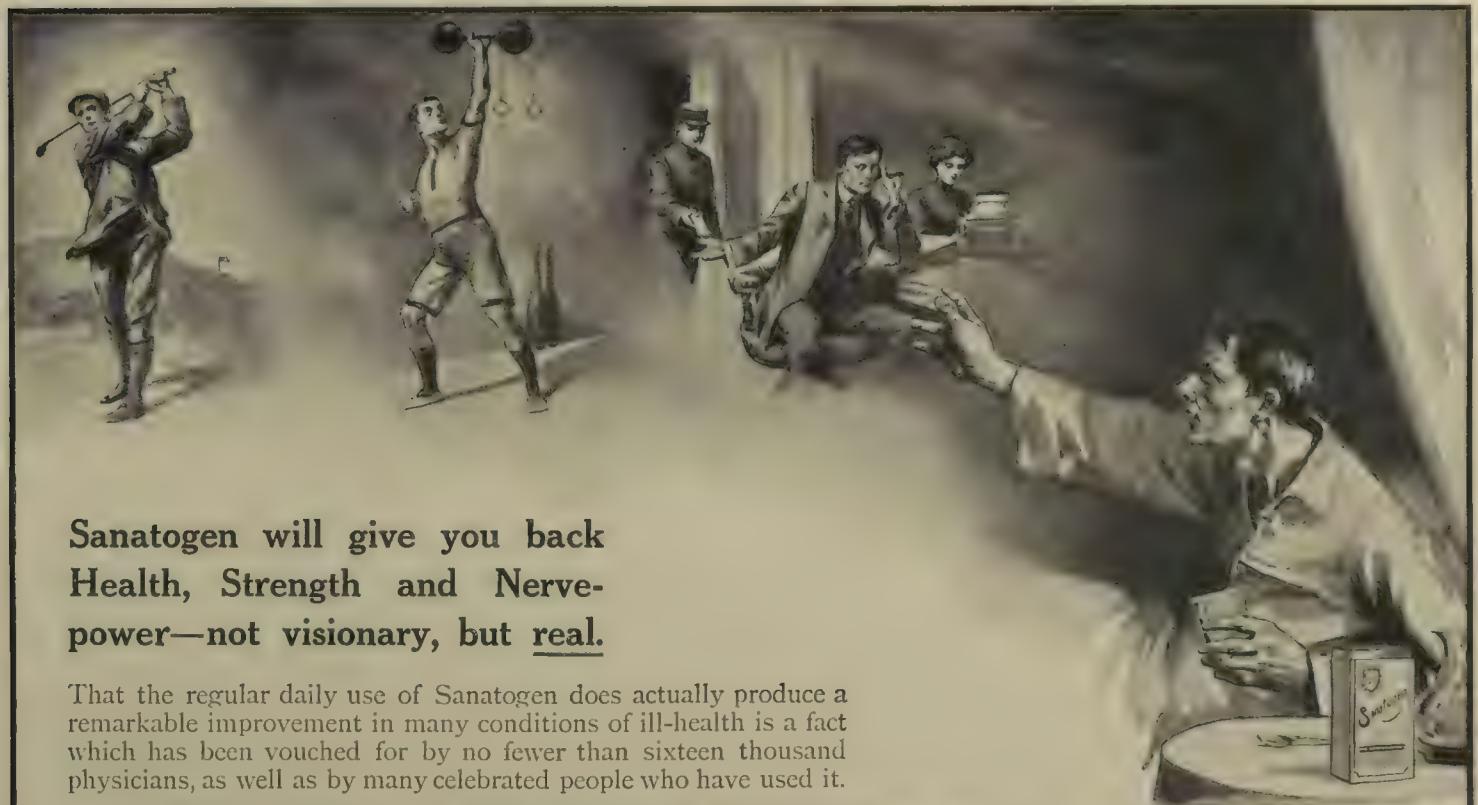
F. Milner

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Bernard Vaughan



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MR. IGNATIUS BALLA.
Author of "The Romance of the Rothschilds," published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash.
Photograph by Salsbery Alcock, Rulerest.



In the Scriptorium



MR. H. B. IRVING.
Whose latest study in Criminology, "The Trial of Mrs. Maybrick," appeared recently.
Camera-Portrait by Hoyle.

Body and Mind.

In a volume on "The Fighting Spirit of Japan" (Fisher Unwin), Mr. E. J. Harrison undertakes to tell us something about

it is the art of deep and prolonged breathing. . . . Its practical application, so to speak, is to gain a start over an opponent with whom one may chance to be face to face." In fact, "kiai" is the motive power which prompts men to an action with the strong resolve to carry it to a successful issue; it is the power that furnishes the impulse to take advantage of opportunity." Thus a peasant of Somerset, which is popularly supposed to be the

animals. Consequently he has been able to marshal many interesting first-hand facts together to illustrate each phase of animal nursery life. Unfortunately, however, numbers of

animals do not behave towards their new-born young with the same care and solicitude in captivity as in a wild state. Of the hippopotamus, for instance, Dr. Mitchell writes: "In captivity a hippopotamus has been born actually in the water on more than one occasion, and the mother has usually shown herself rather indifferent, whilst the father takes no notice at all of the young one." Thus the chance of a young hippo, born in captivity, to grow up seems rather small, especially as in a wild state the mother tends her young carefully for several years, carrying it on her back in the water. Many other kinds of mammals keep their young out of danger by carrying them on their backs, among the most delightful instances being the Koala or "Native Bear" of Australia and the American woolly opossum. This creature has a long prehensile tail which she carries aloft over her back so that all the little ones on her back can catch hold of it and hold on—during which operation they present a rather comical resemblance to strap-hangers on the Underground. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell does not, of course, regard "Animals" and "Mammals" as synonymous. Indeed, many chapters are devoted to the "childhood"

of such animals as sea-squirrels and starfish, locusts, oil-beetles, etc. Each is invested with engrossing interest in turn; but, after all, the most interesting must always be the mammals. We recognise, by the faithful affection and tenderness which they lavish upon their children, a closer tie with human beings than any which could be established by anatomical arguments derived from museum specimens.



JAPANESE WRESTLING IN WHICH THE "UNDER DOG" MAY BE THE WINNER: JUDO PRACTICE IN THE KODO-KWAN AT TOKYO.
"([In] judo, more familiarly Jujutsu, incorrectly jujitsu . . . you are at liberty to try to defeat your opponent by falling voluntarily upon your back. . . . Often . . . the man on top is in such pain as to be forced to surrender." The costume presupposes men in a real quarrel being in ordinary dress.
From "The Fighting Spirit of Japan."



WHERE ACTRESSES ARE DRAWN FROM THE ÉLITE OF SOCIETY: THE PROSCENIUM OF THE TEIKOKU-ZA, OR IMPERIAL THEATRE, TOKYO, BUILT ON EUROPEAN MODELS.
"The Teikoku-za, or Imperial Theatre, is . . . situated fronting the moat which encircles the Imperial Palace grounds. . . . A Japanese flavour has been retained by the choice of national themes for the mural paintings and the decoration of the drop-curtain. . . . The promoters have established a special school for actresses; . . . The students are recruited . . . from among the élite."
Illustrations Reproduced from "The Fighting Spirit of Japan," by E. J. Harrison; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Mr. J. Fisher Unwin

home of the slowest minds in England, would have no chance in a wrestling or bayonet bout with an undersized Samurai, or warrior-caste, citizen of Japan, who has learned the art of supplementing the movements of his supple body with the operation of his mind, with concentration of purpose. There is much in Mr. Harrison's volume that might be studied with profit by our own military organisers and reformers.

The Childhood of Animals.

(See Illustrations on "Scene" Page)

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell has loomed so largely in the public eye of late as the successful man of business who has reorganised the affairs of the London "Zoo" that one is almost surprised to be reminded by the appearance of "The Childhood of Animals" that he is still a scientific naturalist and able writer also. In this book he follows the same line of argument as he unfolded in his series of winter lectures to children, but he adopts a more precise, though far from technical phraseology. As Secretary of the Zoological Gardens, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell has, of course, enjoyed exceptional facilities for studying the childhood of



IN COSTUME OF THE FEUDAL PERIOD: A MOUNTED JAPANESE ARCHER.

"Archery is a very common pastime in Japan. . . . The standard bow in use is made of infold layers of bamboo, and is eight feet long, while the shaft measures three feet, and is tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers."

From "The Fighting Spirit of Japan."



WARLIKE PARAPHERNALIA OF THE TOKUGAWA ERA: A SAMURAI IN ARMOUR.

"The participants [at a celebration in honour of the Mito assassins of the Regent] . . . were armed with old-fashioned muskets, bows, swords, lances, and other warlike paraphernalia of the Tokugawa era."
From "The Fighting Spirit of Japan."

ELLIMAN'S



EMBROCATION

ART NOTES—Continued from page 314.

Mr. W. P. Robins shows several drawings of farms and the precincts of farms. While his view is bounded by the haystack or the pond, or the canal near Volendam, his inspiration is somewhat restricted by Rembrandt's influence. Mr. George Rose's "Shelley, No. 2," a vision of sun through trees, is fresher; but the portfolios of the British Museum Print-Room, rather than Nature, are responsible for the majority of the drawings in this exhibition. In this latest gathering of latest work the tendency is all towards traditional exactitude, towards the little manner of the great masters. The great manner of the little masters and the overwhelming ambition of twenty-four hours ago are forgotten. In some ways these sheets of faint and often dull pencilling come nearer to the expression of a national character than the extravagance of Post-Impressionism. We have been precipitate in looking upon the Grafton Galleries as the headquarters of modern British art.

A collection of prints, shown in the same Gallery, leads to the same estimate of the national talent in black and white. Miss Hester Frood's "Lange Jan, Middelburg" is an admirable example of concise etching. The buildings to the left may be somewhat inconsequent; but she has probably taken them as she found them. The pale shadows slanting down the sides of the tower are delight-

sufficiently convincing contrast with M. Bauer's "A Prince." M. Bauer lays on the "Eastern atmosphere" with a lavish hand. He invents turbans and vast blank

a certain alien sweep of vision. Mr. Murray Smith and his compatriots have other ideals. How much one hopes they may preserve the courage of their insularity!—E. M.



Photo. Record Press.

THE TOKIO RIOTS IN WHICH SIX PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND SIXTY-FIVE INJURED: A RUSH OF THE CROWD, NEAR THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Fierce riots took place in Tokio on February 10 as a demonstration against the policy of Prince Katsura. A great crowd gathered outside the Diet, marched to the offices of the "Kokumin Shinbun," the chief newspaper that supported him, and smashed the windows. Some of the staff rushed out armed with swords, while others fired from the building. Six people were killed and sixty-five were injured. Some of the rioters entered the building and tried to set it on fire. The police intervened, and the mob thereupon proceeded to wreck the offices of other newspapers. One building was burnt. Prince Katsura subsequently resigned and Admiral Yamamoto became Premier. The Diet, which had been suspended, reopened on February 27.

walls, and beggars and heavy sunshine dropping, like rain, into the streets and courtyards of his cities. He invents, because to copy would be to forego a great deal of Eastern atmosphere. He does not,

either, hanker after Hammersmith. M. Verpillieux, also with a large manner, shows delightful colour-prints of St. Paul's, and St. Pancras Station. But he, too, has

Kingsway's development into one of the important business thoroughfares of London was further illustrated the other day, when Sir Herbert Marshall opened the extensive new premises of the Dictaphone Company, hitherto of Oxford Street. Many well-known business men gathered on the invitation of the managing director, Mr. Thomas Dixon, and an interesting feature of the ceremony was the receipt by "wireless" of a message of congratulation from Commendatore G. Marconi, who has, at Marconi House, in the Strand, one of the largest Dictaphone installations in the country.

In the latest batch of a dozen volumes recently added to the Home University Library, literature predominates. Mr. G. K. Chesterton has written a brilliant and stimulating study of "The Victorian Age in Literature," Professor J. G. Robertson contributes a survey of "The Literature of Germany," Mr. John Bailey treats of "Dr. Johnson and His Circle," and Mr. G. Binney Dibblee, in "The Newspaper," describes the working and organisation of the modern Press. Science is represented by Professor Raphael Meldola's "Chemistry" and Professor Benjamin Moore's "The Origin and Nature of Life." Other volumes are Professor J. Estlin Carpenter's



Photo. Record Press.

AFTER THE WRECKING OF FIVE NEWSPAPER OFFICES BY THE MOB: MOUNTED POLICE PATROLLING THE STREETS OF TOKIO.

fully suggested; and her "Avignon" is still better. Mr. Murray Smith's "Hammersmith," with its close study of grimy brick and dejected window-frames, makes a



Photo. Record Press.

POLITICAL ARSON IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL: THE TOKIO FIRE BRIGADE CALLED TO A BURNT NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

"Comparative Religion," "Napoleon," by Mr. Herbert Fisher, "The Navy and Sea Power," by Mr. David Han- nay, and Sir Frederick Wedmore's "Painters and Painting,"

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LADIES' PAGE.

THE late George Gissing, in "The Papers of Henry Ryecroft," expresses the opinion that history is a most uncomfortable and depressing study, as it shows mankind, century after century, to be ever the prey to similar evils and engaged in the same sorts of wickedness and folly. Certainly there is truth in this pessimistic view, but for my part, I find comfort in precisely the reverse contemplation: how much in social life and ways of thinking has been improved within recorded history! When it is pointed out that war always has been—the earliest records of social life that we have, on the sculptured stones of Egypt, are chiefly of "great victories," and the corresponding "Woe to the Vanquished"—and that at the present moment preparation for war absorbs a larger proportion of the resources of the whole world than ever it did—and when thence it is argued that war ever must be, I look at some of the evils that once were equally strong, and feel comfort in the reflection that they have passed away, and that, therefore, no change is to be counted impossible. There is one such matter which is recalled to mind just now by the street improvements being made in Park Lane; for Camelford House, which is being pulled down, was the town house of a Peer of that name who was the victor in one of the famous duels of history. Duelling has been absolutely abolished from English society, and yet its entire discontinuance would have seemed absolutely impossible in the days when George III. was King. Then, and earlier, men went out and killed one another individually for a private quarrel, as they do now, to order, in masses. In foreign countries, this sort of honourable murder is still occasionally employed in private disputes. But here, duelling was finally put an end to by Queen Victoria's personal action. The then young Queen, grieved by one of the cases in which the wronged man, and not the one who had done him the wrong, fell in a duel, exerted her influence to prevent duels occurring in future in her army, and so deprived this way of seeking private redress of its prestige. On the only occasion on which Queen Alexandra allowed a journalist to "interview" her, that is to say, when she spoke admittedly for her words to be published, the subject that she chose was deprecation of the war-spirit, and the gathering together of masses of inflammable material all ready for a spark to set alight. "We women say Peace," declared Queen Alexandra. This is what those of us who hate war hope will be said effectually as a result of the increased influence of women. But, of course, there are many people who do not hate war, but who say, with Von Moltke, "Universal Peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream!"

In the *Contemporary Review*, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, the Commandant of the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps, gives an account of the fine work of the volunteer detachment sent out to nurse the wounded in the Balkans. She speaks of the terrible wounds of many hundreds of men treated by the English ladies, and adds



ARTISTIC SIMPLICITY.

A truly picturesque early spring toilette.

that by no means the least difficult or least appreciated branch of the work was the cooking for the patients. Three of the ladies managed this difficult job. The meat was delivered to them in carcasses not even cut up, and they had no cooking appliances beyond some stoves and vessels for boiling, whilst the chimneys were so hopelessly unsatisfactory that the kitchen was frequently dense with smoke; nevertheless, the patients were continually sending messages of grateful appreciation to the cooks, and terrible was the dismay of the other members of the Convoy Corps when Mrs. Godfrey, the head-cook, one day indulged in a severe headache and showed other symptoms of possible illness; a fear fortunately unfounded, for every one of these ladies remained strong and well throughout the whole of their arduous undertaking. From another source comes an account of the devotion and courage of the Montenegrin women, who carry all the supplies for their troops on their backs, and go fearlessly within the range of the guns, where many of them are shot down. This sort of action—to help to provide the necessities of war and to clean up its mess afterwards—is the traditional share of women in war.

One of the things that they "manage better in France" is the control of too-alluring advertisements, such as "alarming sacrifice" sales. The French law does not allow any business to advertise that it is selling off at reduced prices the surplus ordinary stock when, in fact, the proprietor has bought a quantity of inferior goods especially for sale at lower prices than those of his usual stock. This is a "dodge" that the leading business houses in London are superior to; they do genuinely dispose at reduced prices of their ordinary goods that will grow *démodés* if kept, and also of those that have not "gone off" as well as was anticipated, and which, therefore, they have overstocked. But it is quite a common trick with inferior houses. At sales, above all times, the Italian proverb holds good: "The buyer has need of a hundred eyes; the seller can do with two." A Paris firm has just been fined for such misrepresentation. In England it has even been held legal to misdescribe as "pure wool" garments largely composed of cotton. Lucky French purchasers!

It was a happy thought that caused Messrs. Huntley and Palmer to name their latest biscuit, the Good Luck. Quaintly constructed in the form of little horse-shoes, short and crisp with just the right degree of sweetness, the Good Luck biscuit is full of that rich buttery taste which nothing but the very best materials can produce. And the secret of this, as of all the other biscuits from this well-known house at Reading, lies in their famous recipe: "Nothing but the altogether good, and no substitutes of any kind." Attractive in shape, of unquestioned purity and delicious to the taste, the Good Luck biscuits are commanding a huge sale, being sold at popular prices. Those who prefer their Good Luck in a box can purchase a dainty and attractive tin for one shilling. These biscuits are as much liked by children as by adults.—FLORENA.



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of the FIRST BARON ILKESTON, the well-known physician, of 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W., who died on Jan. 31, are proved by Lord Ilkeston, the son, Reginald T. Harding, and Brook Taylor Kitchin, the value of the English property being £19,278. The testator stated he had from time to time invested sums of money with his friend Andrew Carnegie, of Skibo Castle, in the Home Trust Company, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and these investments, called his American property, he leaves to his son for life, and then for such son of his as shall succeed to the title. He also gives £250, and the use of his furniture to his wife; £250 in trust for each of his daughters, Emily Mary Fordham, Margaret Kitchin, and Millicent Chance Poole; an annuity of £100 to his brother Martin Foster, and an annuity of £75 to his widow, should he leave one; and £800 to Durham University for a scholarship in memory of his daughter Winifred Foster, who was a student there; and the residue to his son

The will and codicils of MR. EGBERT IVESON, of Charters, Ascot, who died on Dec. 10, are proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £227,559 11s. 2d. He gave an annuity of £200 to his sister Eliza Hodgson; £5000 to his brother-in-law William James Hodgson; £5000 Grand Trunk Railway Debentures to Constance Catharine Barrett; £500 to Charles Stuart Dudley; and the residue in trust for his two daughters.

The will (dated May 13, 1911) of DR. DUNCAN MACDONALD FORBES, of Eastwood, Notts, who died on Dec. 25, is proved, the value of the property being £79,788 16s. 1d. The testator gives £10,000 to Robert Barber; £3000 to Walter Browne Barber; £4000 to Arthur Henry Wilkinson; £4000, the household furniture, and £1000 a year to his wife; £4000 to his niece Maggie Ballantyne; £3000 to the Rev. Thomas G. Barber; £3000 to Mary Massey; £4000 and an annuity of £150 to his valet Joshua Shaw; £1000 and an annuity of £100 to his coachman William Green; other legacies, and the residue in trust for his wife for life. On her decease he gave £1000 to the Nottingham General Hospital; £500 to the Eastwood Nursing Association; and the residue to his niece Maggie Ballantyne.

The will and codicil of MR. JOHN PARSONS, of Tubney House, near Abingdon, Berks, who died on Dec. 23, are proved by three of his sons and Charles T. Eyston, the value of the estate being £204,538. The testator gives Tubney House and the effects therein and all his shares in Barclay and Co. to his son John Francis Parsons; £10,000 each to his sons William Herbert Parsons and Alfred Woods Parsons; £100 to C. T. Eyston; and legacies to servants. The residue he leaves as to one-quarter each to his said three sons, and one-quarter in trust for the support and benefit of his son Guy Cecil for life, and then for his said three brothers.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1911) of SIR JOHN COMPTON LAWRENCE, of 7, Onslow Square, late a Judge of the High Court of Justice, who died on Dec. 5, is proved by his son and daughter, the value of the property being £39,260 5s. He gave £500 and the use of his residence and furniture to his wife,

and during her life £250 per annum to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his son Thomas Dalton Lawrence. The residue is to be held in trust for Lady Lawrence for life, and then for his son and daughter. He confirmed the gift of land to the trustees of the Thurbly Wesleyan Chapel, Lincolnshire.

The will of CANON DEGRE WILMOT SITWELL, of Leamington, Hastings, Warwick, who died on Dec. 6, is proved by his sons Hervey Wheler Sitwell and William Sacheverell Sitwell, the value of the property being £59,673. Subject to legacy of £200 to his wife, the testator gives all his property to her for life. On her decease, all the real estate goes to his son Hervey Wheler, and the personal property to his children, his daughter Eleanor Wilmot Donald taking a double share.



Photo. Topical.

WITH A FLAG BEARING A MAP OF AFRICA: MAHOMED KANI EL BIMBASHI, STANDARD-BEARER OF THE NEW TRIPOLITAN ARMY.

Mahomed Kani el Bimbashi, who is seen holding the flag of the new independent Government of the Hinterland of Tripoli, is the son of an Afghan father and an Albanian mother. When the Turco-Italian war broke out he went on foot from Egypt to Azizia, rousing the tribesmen. He has been in many parts of Europe and Asia, and is well known to travellers.

Indispensable to the clergy of the Church of England, and to all who have dealings with them, commercially or otherwise, is "The Clergy List" (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.), of which the seventieth annual edition, that for 1913, has now appeared. Besides the two main lists of clergy and benefices, it gives cathedral establishments, colonial clergy and missions, charities and societies, and much other useful information.



Photo. Supplied by Mr. Sappington-Wright.

GOVERNOR OF DJEBEL IN THE NEW PROVINCE OF THE TRIPOLITAN HINTERLAND: BARONI BEY AND OTHER OFFICIALS AT FESSATUN.

Sufelman El Baroni is a Tripolitan leader who fought against the Italians. He was once sentenced by Abdul Hamid to imprisonment for life, owing to his liberal tendencies, but was released. After the Revolution he was elected to represent Djebel in the first Ottoman Parliament, and after the Italian war he was appointed Governor of Djebel. He is second from the left in the photograph. Sitting next him is Sheikh Soussai Bey, Governor of Yifen (in white), and behind the latter is the chief of the gendarmerie. The flag-bearer is Mahomed Kani el Bimbashi, seen also in the other photograph.

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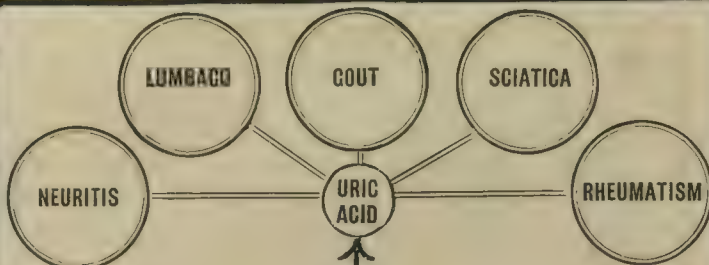
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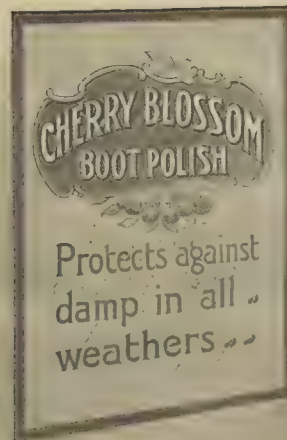


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More About Fuel. In dealing from time to time with the fuel question, I have endeavoured to point out that those who look to benzol as a means of issue out of the present position are deluding themselves and those to whom their arguments are addressed. It is not that the use of benzol as a fuel for existing engines presents any technical difficulties. It can be used in the modern carburettors just as well as petrol, and gives, indeed, even better results. I myself have used it over a considerable length of time, and always with the most perfect satisfaction. But there are enormous difficulties attendant upon its use—or rather, availability—as a motor fuel in substitution for petrol. These difficulties are, as I have always insisted, not technical, but commercial. Briefly, the consumption of petrol bids fair in the near future to touch a hundred millions of gallons per annum in this country. At present the production of benzol is variously estimated at

between ten and twenty millions of gallons. At the moment the price is one shilling per gallon, delivered at works in forty-gallon

WITH THE RIBBED TREAD PALMER CORD TYRES WHICH MADE THE FEAT POSSIBLE: THE 25-H.P. TALBOT, ON WHICH MR. PERCY LAMBERT DID 103½ MILES AN HOUR AT BROOKLANDS.

The height of the ribs shows clearly the very little wear caused by the run. In a letter to the *Palmer Tyre, Ltd.*, of Shaftesbury Avenue, Mr. Lambert says, "The feat depended entirely upon whether the tyres stood up or not, a thing that no other tyres have yet been able to do, and I consider it extraordinary that they stood up against the enormous strain."

salvation. In the current issue of the *Autocar*, however, there appears a most interesting and instructive article from the pen of Dr. Ormandy, one of the foremost authorities, commercial and technical, on questions affecting the production of oil, in which he arrives at the same conclusions that I have previously set forth in this column. So much has been written by ill-informed people regarding this subject of benzol that on all hands one finds existing the belief that this alternative fuel is likely to be produced in tens of millions of gallons in the very near future, and that in the course of a very short period the petrol combines will find themselves driven out of business. Nothing that I have read or heard is more likely to dissipate such a flagrant misunderstanding of the position than this article of Dr. Ormandy's, which is entitled "The Truth about Benzol."

There is no need for me to enter into the details of his argument why we have nothing to hope from benzol alone, because—I think I may be pardoned for putting it that way—he simply traverses in his scientific way the ground I have covered in my own on more than one occasion. To that extent, therefore, his criticism of benzol is destructive.



Photo. Archer.
SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE CAR FROM BEHIND, WITH THE CABINET AT THE BACK OF THE FRONT SEAT PANEL CLOSED: A 30-50-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WORTH.

drums, and to this would have to be added, approximately, fivepence for distribution expenses, retailers' profit, and incidental charges. Then, so soon as it is recognised that benzol is being at all largely used as motor fuel, on will go the threepence duty, making 1s. 8d. per gallon. Therefore, it does not require a great deal of perspicacity to see that benzol as a commercial competitor of petrol is next door to a hopeless proposition. Up to the present, I do not think I am far wrong in claiming that I have been practically alone in pointing out the fatuity of looking to benzol as a means of

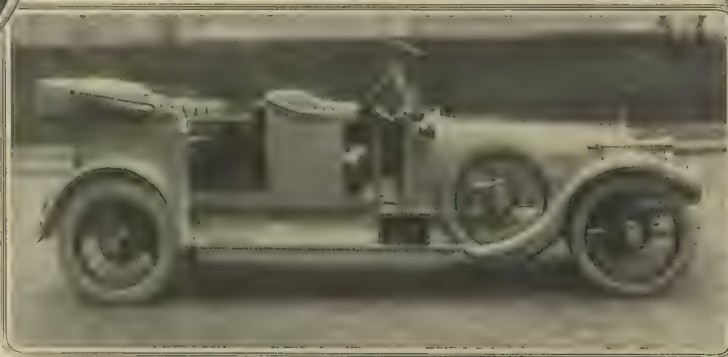


Photo. Archer.
SHOWING THE SPARE WHEEL SO CARRIED THAT THE OFFSIDE FRONT DOOR CAN BE USED: A 30-50-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WORTH.

The car is fitted with C.A.V. electric outfit, C.A.V. and Klaxon horns, Lucas bulb horn, Smith speedometer, triple folding screen and one-man 'loo'. The cabinet at the back of the front seat panel contains drawers and shelves for maps and luncheon outfit, also two Thermos flasks. The front, when raised to its full height, swings over and forms a table, as shown in this photograph. The others show the cabinet open and shut.



Photo. Archer.
SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF THE CABINET BEHIND THE FRONT SEAT PANEL: THE INTERIOR OF THE 30-50-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WORTH, SEEN FROM BEHIND.

and thus takes us no farther. Once more, in the early stages of the fuel-problem discussion, I put forward the view in *The Illustrated London News* that the real issue from the impasse lay with industrial alcohol, provided the Government of the day could be induced to relax the very stringent Excise regulations which govern its manufacture and sale. In the main, Dr. Ormandy arrives at the same conclusion, though he takes us a good deal farther along the lines of scientific possibility. Alcohol has, roughly, only half the heat value of petrol, which means that much higher compressions

(Continued overleaf.)

EARLY MOTOR CAR TYPES. No. 7. Daimler wagonette

The Daimler wagonette illustrated here was one of the earliest of the family-party type of motor-car, and within the narrow limits of the term, was fairly well known in England in 1898. But it was not yet so common as to fail to attract crowds of spectators wherever it went. A contributor to the *Autocar* of 23rd July, 1898, who undertook a 500 miles' tour of the Lake District on one of these cars, mentions an incident of this kind. "Carlisle," he says, "was reached about 4.30. Here we put up for the night, and judging from the crowds there gathered a motor-car is evidently a novelty, because once leaving the car to enter the hotel, it was impossible to get near it again till the services of a policeman were brought into requisition to clear a road." The author winds up his account prophetically: "Motors are yet in their infancy, but a short time will see great changes, both in the attitude of the public towards them, and the number of these horseless vehicles to be seen going about."

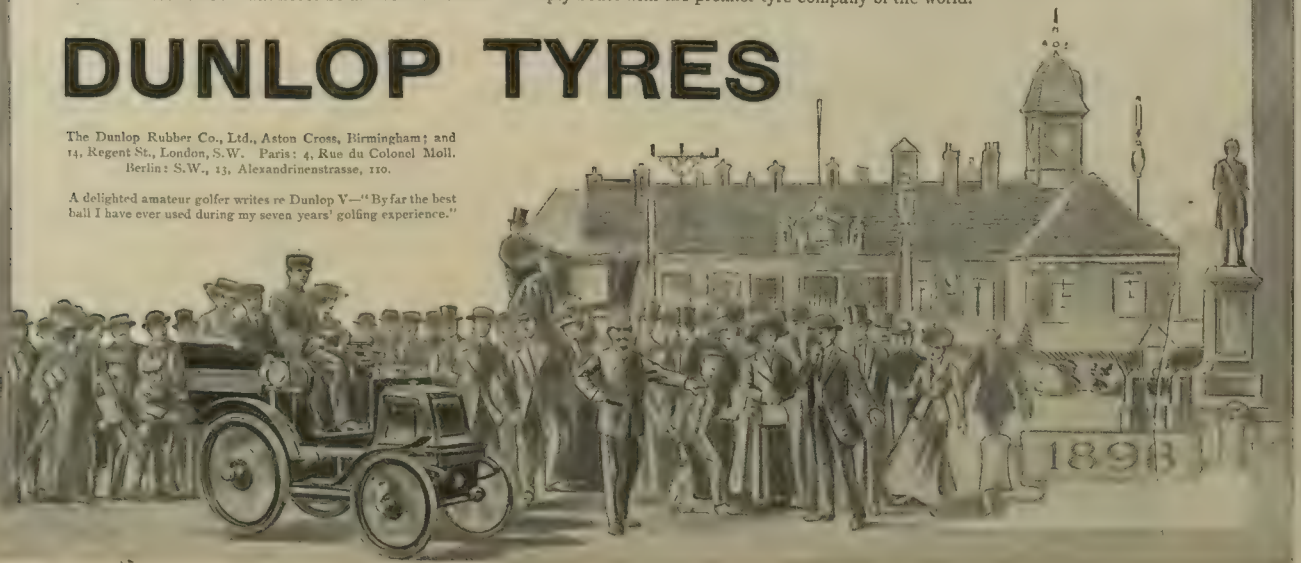
In the same issue of the *Autocar* appeared an interesting letter from Mr. S. F. Edge, once London Manager of the Dunlop Company. Returning from the Paris-Amsterdam-Paris 1400-miles race, he recorded his impressions, amongst them being this: "Another thing I noticed was the almost universal use of pneumatic tyres. This has so impressed me that I have at once had my solid tyres removed . . . as there is no doubt if pneumatic tyres will stand perfectly on heavy vehicles the life of the vehicle is increased, and the comfort enormously so."

The subsequent work done by the Dunlop Company along the lines indicated by Mr. Edge is known to every motor user throughout Britain, probably throughout the world. The fact that the Company was the first to make pneumatics in 1888, is kept constantly to the fore, and "foremost ever since" will never be allowed to become an empty boast with the premier tyre company of the world.

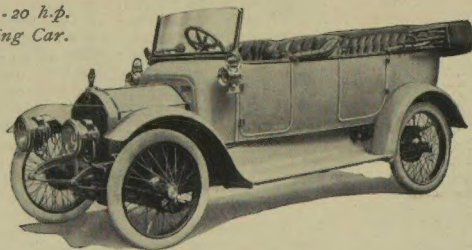
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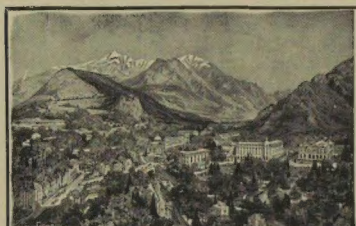
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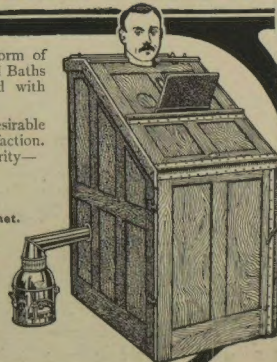
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Prospectus on application.

William Heinemann, Publisher, 21, Bedford St., London.

Continued
than those at which the internal-combustion motor works must be employed if equal efficiency is to be obtained. On the face of it, this would entail the re-designing of engines, since the type which is successful with petrol would be hopelessly inefficient with alcohol. What would happen in the case of existing engines, however, does not matter for the purposes of the present argument.

A Mixture of Alcohol and Benzol.

This difficulty of engine-design, Dr. Ormandy points out, can be easily overcome. Benzol has a heating value somewhat greater than that of petrol, and it mixes within a wide range with alcohol if the latter does not contain too much water. By means of modern continuous stills, it is easy to produce alcohol of 95 volume per cent. contents of pure spirit, and such spirit can be mixed with benzol in considerable proportions. It has been proved that the admixture of alcohol and benzol can be used

designed engines, only differing from existing ones by having a greater compression. Mixed with benzol to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent., the material can be used in existing engines, but the total weight of fuel consumed would be slightly greater than the weight of petrol used to produce the same effect."

So much for the technical part of the problem, which seems to be not at all difficult of solution. The real problem is, of

course, that of the Excise conditions, and, truth to tell, it seems to be one which in the present attitude of the authorities is insuperable. If Dr. Ormandy is right—and I do not think there is any question but that he is—then it seems to me that the task of the motoring associations must be to make collective representations to the Government, and to conduct a campaign among motorists and others interested, the object of which should be the removal of the restrictions which stand in the way of the effective use of alcohol as fuel.

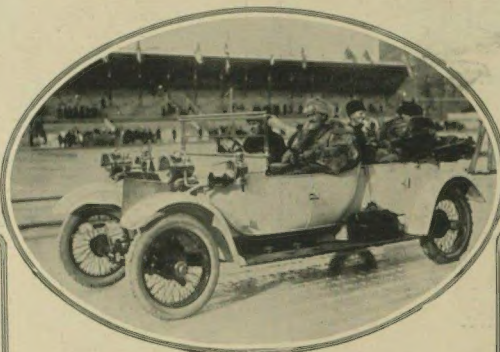
A New Fuels Committee.

The moment for starting the agitation to which I have referred seems to be at hand, inasmuch as the Petrol Committee has suspended its sittings pending the result of the deliberations of a small joint committee which has just been appointed for the purpose of examining the question of alternative fuels. This committee consists of Messrs. W. Worby Beaumont, E.



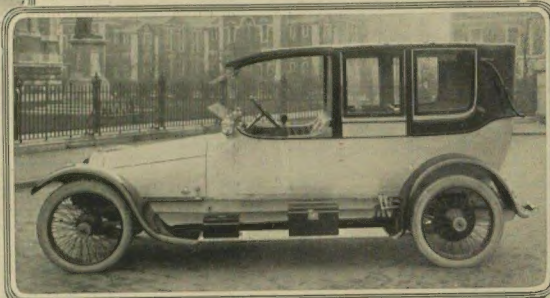
WITH COACH-WORK BY NEWTON AND BENNETT:
A 20-30-H.P. NAZZARO CABRIOLET.

in the existing type of petrol-engine with no alteration to the engine and no alteration to the carburettor beyond close adjustment and provision of warm air in suitable quantity. Dr. Ormandy says: "If sufficient alcohol were placed upon the market mixed with, say, 20 to 25 per cent. of benzol, it would prove to be an outlet for the growing production of benzol which would tend to steady prices, whereas at present the utilisation of benzol in a haphazard way only tends to raise the price of benzol to the maximum limit instead of in any way affecting the petrol monopolists' position. . . . Alcohol can be produced in British colonies from grain and sugar cellulose at 4d. to 6d. per gallon—probably nearer the former figure than the latter. Such alcohol would, weight for weight, perform equal duty to petrol in specially



AT THE SWEDISH TRIALS IN STOCKHOLM: A 38-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER JUST AFTER THE START.

The Lanchester Motor Company entered the Swedish Trials this year for the first time. Their Stockholm agent, Mr. V. Hofman-Bang, also entered his 25-h.p. Lanchester. Both cars came well through the tests, which are very severe. The course is 750 miles over bad roads.



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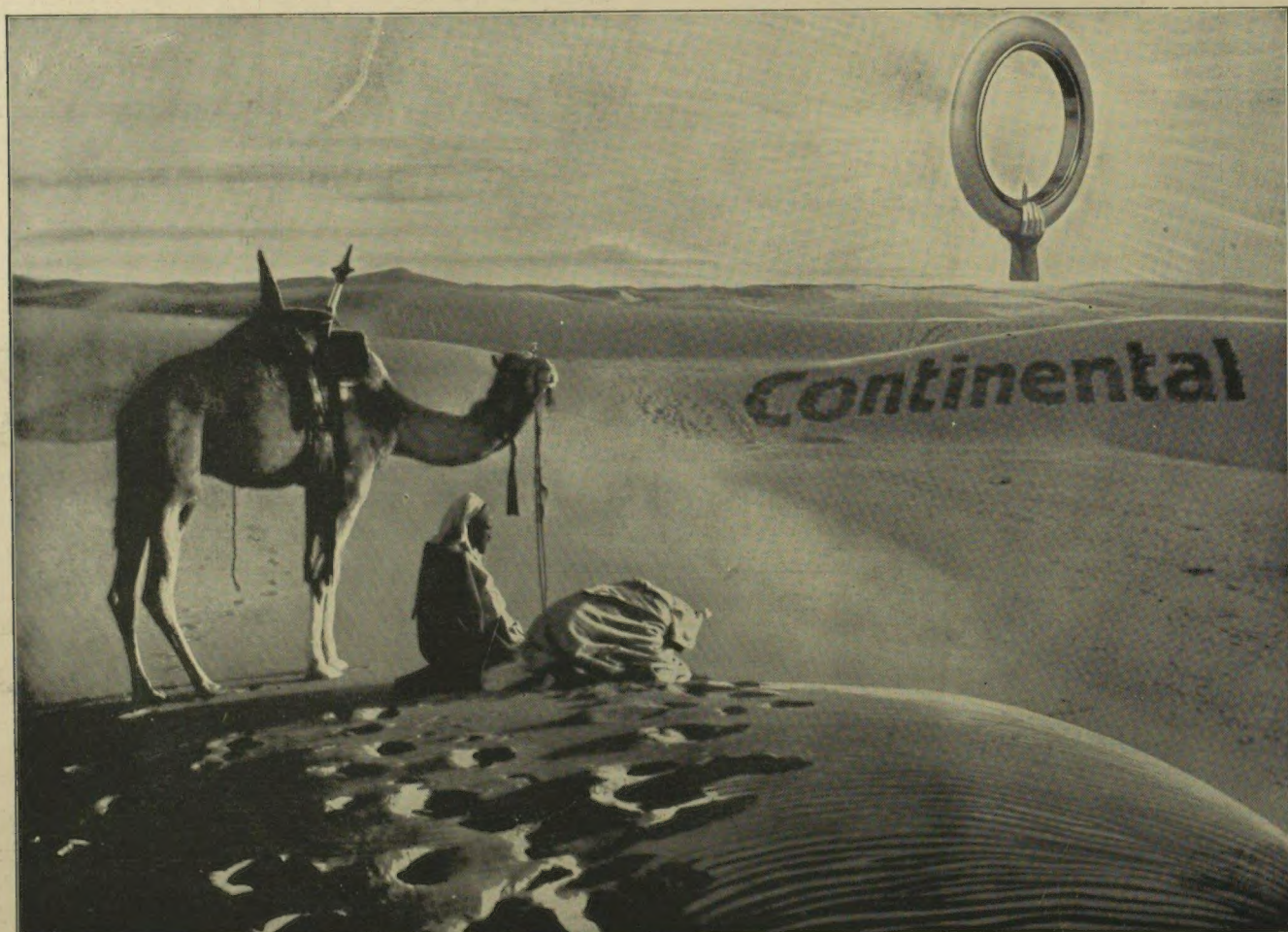


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W. WHITTALL.



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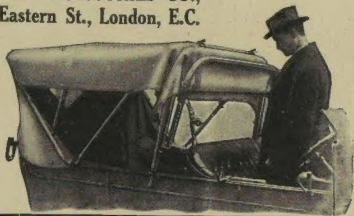
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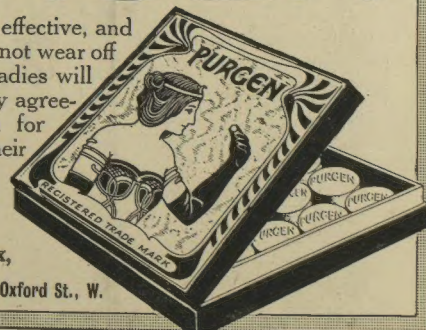
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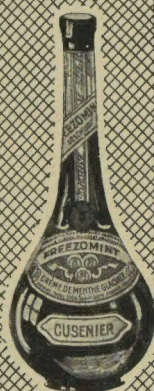
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Photo, Appleby.

A PRESENTATION TO A WELL-KNOWN MOTORIST IN THE MIDLANDS: MR. V. A. HOLROYD AND THE CLOCK GIVEN HIM BY THE COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE MOTOR CLUB.

Mr. V. A. Holroyd, the Chairman of the Coventry and Warwickshire Motor Club, was presented at the Club's annual dinner recently with a grandfather clock, in recognition of his services to the Club. The presentation was made by Mr. M. J. Schulte on behalf of the members.

describing her phases and her emotions. Its chief attraction, among many, is perhaps its fixed faith in the sanity of human sympathy: we are enabled to perceive Lot Barrow's life through Miss Meynell's

medium as a state of dignity, and our respect for human nature increases.

Mr. W. J. Edmondston-Scott, M.A., author of "Elements of Negro Religion," recently lectured at Edinburgh, in the Philosophical Institution, on "The Age of the Stone-Circles; or, Negro Man in Britain." The lecturer discussed the "Pre-Aryan problem," with particular reference to pre-Celtic Britain. He showed that, the deeper scientific researches descended into European ethnology, the more and more assertive became the negro type of physiognomy—as evidenced by the anatomical characters of the oldest prehistoric skulls, a fact which argued the former existence of a negro race of aborigines in Middle and Western Europe, most probably associated with a milder and more equable climate than ours. He indicated how man's antiquity in Europe resolved itself into the problem of the age of India's native civilisations, whose prehistoric culture had been diffused at a very early period all over the European peninsula; and how the Eastern origin of this negro species pointed to its affinities with the Kolarian aborigines of Bengal—the only negro race in the whole Asiatic mainland—from one of whose ancient tribes, now represented by the Basque, were descended the Basques of Europe. The lecturer concluded that the so-called "Pre-Aryan problem" vanished with the clearing-up of the old-time mystery about the origin of the Basques, and was one to which the scientific study of the Kolarian languages offered the only means of solution.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, *Illustrated London News*, Strand, W.C.

R. HILTON (Leigh).—Your solution was not acknowledged because it was incorrect. 1. B to Q Kt 7th will not solve No. 3587, as you will find if you try the defence P to R 3rd.

R. MURPHY (Wexford).—We will examine your problems with pleasure.

H. F. DEAKIN (Fulwood).—Your problem has a second solution, commencing with 1. Kt to B 4th, Q takes B; 2. B to Kt 5th (dis ch), K to K 4th; 3. Kt mates.

J. CHURCHER.—It is a well-known trap in the Kieseritzky Gambit, and there are dozens of identical games reported in connection with it.

B. M. PARKER (Caledonia, Nova Scotia).—If P to K 8th (a Queen), the reply is 1. P takes B (a Rook); and how do you proceed further?

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3582 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3584 from J. Murray (Quebec) and J. W. Beatty (Toronto); of No. 3585 from H. A. Sellar (Denver, U.S.A.), J. B. Camara (Madeira), J. W. Beatty, J. Murray, F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), and H. S. Brandreth (Cimiez); of No. 3586 from J. Isaacson (Liverpool), F. Wood (Malta), F. von Gerson (Marseilles), J. B. Camara, F. R. Pickering, J. Orford (Liverpool), E. Gough (Bristol), F. Maassen (Rotterdam), and R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3587 from J. Gamble (Belfast), R. J. Lonsdale, R. Webb (Shrewsbury), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Hyères), J. C. Gemmell (Campbelltown), F. Pataki (Budapest), M. Pulzer (Fiume), Blakely (Norwich), A. Kenworthy (Hastings), F. Glanville (High Wycombe), and T. Weatherall (Manchester).

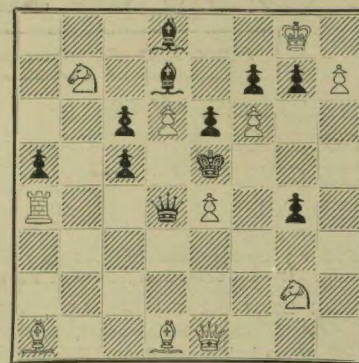
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3588 received from Julia Short (Exeter), J. Churcher (Southampton), J. Fowler, G. Bakker (Rotterdam), F. Warren (Derby), R. S. Nicolls (Willesden), H. Grassel, Faldwin, Blakely, J. Cohn (Berlin), R. Murphy (Wexford), Rev. J. Christie (Reading), J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), J. Deering (Cahara), R. Worters (Canterbury), H. S. Brandreth, J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), A. Kenworthy, G. Conroy (Swindon), H. F. Deakin (Fulwood), J. C. Gemmell, R. J. Lonsdale, Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. Green (Boulogne), J. W. Beatty (Dartmouth), W. Best (Dorchester), J. Gamble (Belfast), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-

Sea), Blais-H. Cochrane (Harting), W. M. Campbell, A. Fellows (Wolverhampton), Dr. Steede (Leytonstone), L. Schlu (Vienna), A. W. Hamilton-Gell, and F. W. Young (Shaftesbury).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3587.—By W. FINLAYSON.

WHITE. 1. K to Q 4th 2. Mates accordingly

PROBLEM No. 3590.—By G. BROWNE. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. DAVIDSON and A. J. MAAS.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. R to K sq	B to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	23. Q takes Kt	B to B sq
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	25. Kt to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	26. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th
7. P to K R 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	27. P to K 5th	P takes P
8. B to K 3rd	Castles	28. P takes P	B to Kt 2nd
9. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	29. Kt to K 4th	K to R sq
10. B to B 2nd		30. K B takes P	

The opening is a cautious development on both sides. White's Bishops are the better posted, and give him an advantage.

11. Kt to R 2nd K to R 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd R to Q Kt sq
13. P to K B 4th P takes P
14. R takes P P to Kt 5th

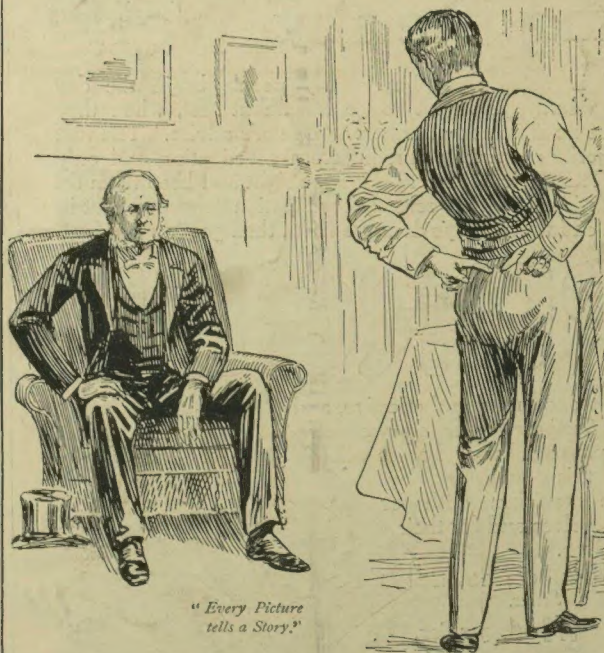
It is difficult to see what serious purpose Black had in the advance. It is not sufficiently supported to be a diversion, and it loses valuable time for defensive operations.

15. P to Q 4th P takes P
16. P takes P Kt to K 4th
17. R to B 2nd Kt to K 3rd
18. Q to B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
19. Q R to K B sq Kt (K 2) to Kt sq
20. Q to Q sq Q to K 2nd

White himself pointed out that he should have won on the move by Q takes P. He, of course, has the game in hand, but the end is somewhat delayed.

31. B to B 4th Q to Q 2nd
32. B to Q 3rd R to Q 4th
33. B to K 4th Q to Q 8th
34. R takes K Q takes R (ch)
35. R to B sq Q to Q 2nd
36. K to R 2nd R to Q Kt sq
37. R to B 2nd P to Q B 4th
38. K to Q 2nd Q to B 2nd
39. Kt to B 5th B takes Kt
40. P to K 6th Q to K 2nd
41. B takes B K to Kt 2nd
42. R to Q 7th K takes R
43. P takes K P to B 5th
44. B to B 7th Resigns

HOW OFTEN ARE YOU MEDICALLY EXAMINED?



"Every Picture tells a Story."

It is an excellent plan to be thoroughly overhauled by the family doctor every six months or even oftener, as a safeguard against insidious diseases, which are otherwise apt to gain a firm hold before being discovered.

Principal amongst such diseases are consumption, cancer and kidney disease. Of these, the third is probably the most difficult to diagnose, because the symptoms vary so widely with different constitutions that even the physician may feel uncertain whether the kidneys are involved, until he has made a chemical test.

In the earlier stages of kidney complaint, a few months—or even weeks—of neglect may involve the kidneys too seriously to admit of a permanent cure.

This, in fact, so often happens, that everyone should have some knowledge of the earlier indications of kidney disorder. There may be any of the following:

EXCESS URIC ACID. as indicated by a rheumatic or gouty tendency, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgic pains and acidity of the water.

SEDIMENT, GRAVEL and STONE. so liable to obstruct the flow of waste from the kidneys, and to cause

DROPSY—an accumulation of watery waste which should have been thrown off by the kidneys.

PAIN in the BACK and LOINS, especially a sense

of heaviness and uneasiness over the kidneys.

IRRITABILITY, DEPRESSION and DROWSINESS, conditions arising from an impoverished state of the blood, owing to the presence of excess uric acid and kidney waste.

The dietary of those under treatment for kidney disease should exclude pastry, sweet and rich foods, and any drink that may inflame the urinary system. Frequent warm baths relieve the kidneys by draining off much of the body's liquid waste through the skin. A course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cleanses uric acid sand and other obstructing matter from the kidneys, bladder and channels, and helps to drain off the accumulated water in dropsy. This remedy is guaranteed free from any injurious ingredients, and does not interfere with the liver, stomach or bowels. It is intended *only* for disorders of the kidneys and dependent system.

2/6 per box, six boxes for 13/6: Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; Cape Town, S.A.; and Sydney, Australia.

WELL-KNOWN FARMER CURED OF SCIATICA.

There are few men better known or more respected in Somerset than Mr. W. G. Williams, of Elm Tree Farm, Portbury, near Bristol. He has won the Silver Cup open to the County of Somerset for the best-managed Dairy Farm, and is a well-known personality at most of the big markets of the district. He says:—"When in Bristol in October, 1910, I was suddenly seized with violent sciatic pains in the right hip. They nearly brought me to the ground, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could reach home."

"For nearly three weeks afterwards I was laid up in bed with the complaint. The pains shot down my right leg and made it useless. Even when I was able to be up I could only get about on two sticks. "I was like that for nearly two months. It was a hardship for a man who had always been active and robust. But a friend advised me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I'm glad I did, for I soon got relief, and on following up the treatment I was able to get about without using the sticks, and to attend to business the same as before. (Signed) "W. G. WILLIAMS."

